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## LATEST ON POLISH STRIKES, GOVERNMENT ACTION

AU291237 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Angel Bonev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO Warsaw correspondent, commentary on the results of the Fifth PZPR Central Committee Plenum -- recorded]

[Text] The fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee ended in Warsaw last night. This is what Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated on closing the plenum: "The enemies of socialist Poland have fully revealed their true intentions." There are innumerable proofs of this every day. In addition to this, their aggressiveness is increasing. Violations of the legal order, the tension created in sociopolitical life as well as in the functioning of the economy -- all these things will drive the state and all society to extremely dangerous limits.

Yes, the enemies of socialist Poland have revealed their true faces. Counterrevolution, however, has not given up its demogogic slogans. The general strike held yesterday, for example, proceeded under the sign of the "struggle against the unsatisfactory supply of goods." The government was requested to increase the purchase of foodstuffs. The surprising fact is that those who supported this demand of "Solidarity" do not ask themselves the question of where these goods should come from, since for a whole year the industry has been working only at partial capacity. How should these purchases be implemented, since the peasants are refusing to sell the products of their land?

The experts have certainly already calculated the losses which the economy suffered from yesterday's strike. However, one thing is certain. The expectations of "Solidarity" extremists that this strike should consolidate the unity of the trade unions have not come true. Once again we recall the words pronounced by Wojciech Jaruzelski at yesterday's plenum: The plans of the strike were not achieved this time. This was the first time that the party organizations expressed themselves against the strike to such an extent and with so much determination. Many plants and many people did not stop work, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed.

Poland is living through difficult days. However, the true political goals of "Solidarity" are revealing themselves more and more clearly from day to day. An increasing number of people are realizing where Poland is heading.

## SYRIAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

### Al-Asad Makes Statement

AU291526 Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA) -- Syria's president, Mr Hafiz al-Asad, accused the U.S. imperialism trying to impose its will on the world, for the extremely tense international situation.

He emphasized in a statement to Bulgarian mass media representatives that the USA is supplying Israel with weapons, is rendering financial aid to it and begin setting up its occupation policy and is getting ready for a new expansion in that part of the world.

All that, Mr Hafiz al-Asad said, is being done under the slogan of the "Soviet threat".

He emphasized that the Soviet Union is and has always been on the side of the Arab peoples in their struggle against the invaders.

The president noted that a just and lasting peace can be established in the Middle East only if Israel withdraws from the captured territories and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine are restored.

The close cooperation between Syria and the socialist countries, he stressed, is a necessary and objective condition for the establishing of a just and durable peace in the area. Mr Hafiz al-Asad added: "The Arab peoples in the Middle East share our conviction".

Dwelling on bilateral relations, he emphasized that the people of Syria want to develop and deepen their friendship and cooperation with the Bulgarian people.

## Final Talks 29 Oct

AU291520 Sofia BTA in English 1316 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA) -- The final talks were held here today between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council and scretary general of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Hafiz al-Asad, Syria's president and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Making an extremely high assessment of Mr. Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Bulgaria, the two heads of state unanimously declared that it is a new step forward in the ascending development of mutually advantageous cooperation and friendly relations of the two countries.

## Documents Signed

AU291524 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA) -- Today Bulgaro-Syrian documents were signed here in the presence of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council and secretary general of the CC of the BCP and of Mr Hafiz al-Asad, Syria's president and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Signed was also a joint protocol on the further development of the two countries' economic and techno-scientific cooperation.

The other documents signed here today regulate the general terms for sending over Bulgarian experts to Syria, the basic trends for setting up joint enterprises between the two countries' economic organisations and their trade for the 1981-85 period.

## Al-Asad Departs 29 Oct

AU290939 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0902 GMT on 29 October relays live the departure of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, from Sofia Airport. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, "as well as other party and state leaders" are reported as attending the ceremony at the airport.

A military band plays the two countries' anthems, and an army unit presents honors. The announcer says that the official talks between Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad have ended. "Bilateral and international issues were discussed." A number of bilateral documents were signed. The announcer stresses that "Bulgaria has reaffirmed its support of the Arab cause in the Middle East, and pointed out that the solution of the crisis can only be reached through the international conference proposed by the USSR, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO." The announcer reads quotations from the toasts of Todor Zhivkov and Hafiz al-Asad at the official dinner.

At 0912 GMT the announcer ends the live relay from Sofia Airport by identifying the following leaders as being present at the airport: "Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Isola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhoylov, Milko Balev and Chudomir Aleksandrov,"

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR TO EXPAND

### Commission Concludes Work

AU291607 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA) -- Yesterday the 25th session of the Inter-Governmental Bulgaro-Soviet Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission ended its work here. The session was presided over by the commission's co-chairmen - Mr Kiril Zarev - deputy-chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee and by Mr Nikolay Talyzin - deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of the USSR.

The commission took a decision for the two countries' mechanical engineering ministries as well as for their planning authorities to map out joint proposals for expanding the cooperation in the heavy, construction, chemical and power engineering with a view to optimum loading of the production capacities in a number of Bulgarian mechanical engineering enterprises. The development of the relations in these spheres is to rest on the basis of specialization and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Deepening of contacts in the manufacture of machine tools, digital-programme control machine tools, industrial robots, etc is provided for.

At the session decisions were approved on the realization of the general scheme for specialization and joint production between Bulgaria and the USSR up to 1990, as well as of the branch programmes for specialization and joint production in the heavy and transport mechanical engineering, the petro-processing and petro-chemical industries. There are going to be worked out joint programmes for expanding the relations between ministries, departments, corporations, economic organisations and enterprises of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Measures were outlined for deepening the cooperation in building enterprises of the Bulgarian industry with the technical assistance of the USSR. Bilateral trade matters were also discussed.

A decision was taken to set up permanent working groups on developing relations in the forestry, cellulose and paper and timber industries and in the production of mineral fertilizers. Direct techno-scientific cooperation is established between two states' bodies on the problems of ore and mineral deposits.

During the 25th session of the commission a protocol was signed by the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Construction, Road and Communal Mechanical Engineering of the USSR on extending up the 1985 the agreement on specialization, joint production and techno-scientific cooperation in the manufacture of building and road machinery.

Yesterday Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria received Mr Nikolay Talyzin. During the talks a number of questions related to the implementation of the general scheme for specialization and joint production in the material production between Bulgaria and the USSR up to 1990 were discussed. In this connection prominence was given to the contacts in the mechanical engineering and electronics as well to the cooperation in constructing complete projects in Bulgaria with the assistance of Soviet Union.

Discussions also went on the contacts between the two countries' ministries and organisations. Yesterday Mr Nikolay Talyzin was received also by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria. At the talks questions concerning the cooperation in the economy, the integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were discussed.

### Soviet Delegation Departs

AU291226 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Soviet Government and economic delegation headed by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left our country today. The delegation attended the 25th session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint committee.

## ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET ACADEMICIAN

AU291748 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received the academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, chairman of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, also attended the talks.

## FILIPOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER

AU281445 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee Permanent Political Committee and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, also attended the friendly talks.

### Delegation Departs 29 Oct

AU291557 Sofia BTA in English 1515 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Oct (BTA) — A military delegation from Mozambique led by the minister of national defence, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, left the country today. The delegation paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

## LEADERS CABLE GREETINGS TO TURKISH COUNTERPARTS

AU282039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Kenan Evren, head of state of Turkey, on the occasion of the country's national holiday, by expressing most the genuine congratulations and wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Turkish people. The telegram also expresses a belief that the good-neighborly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey will continue to develop for the well-being of our peoples and for the benefit of peace in the Balkans and in the world. On the same occasion, Comrade Grisha Filipov sent a telegram to Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey, expressing genuine congratulations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Turkish people.

## REPORTAGE ON FOURTH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

### Presidium Report

LD291942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 81

["Contents" of report by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium entitled "On Current Tasks of Agriculture and Food Development" delivered at the Fourth Plenary Session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on 28 October by Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra -- read by announcer]

[Text] The introduction to the report recalls that it was stated at the 16th congress that our society's further development will take place in more demanding internal and external conditions. Developments fully confirm the correctness of this conclusion. The limited character of fuel and energy raw materials and other resources, the need for fundamental measures in the interest of improving the balance of payments, and deviations in the fulfillment of this year's plan in industry and agriculture indicate the need for a higher mobilization of forces in the party and society in order to overcome existing difficulties and to fulfill the congress' line.

The Fourth Plenary Session of the CPCZ Central Committee will examine tasks and prerequisites of the development of agriculture in the conditions which have arisen. The party pays constant attention to this important branch of the national economy, which has an irreplaceable importance both for the satisfaction of the needs of the people and for the mastering of external economic relations.

Food consumption can no longer be secured by pursuing increasing imports, but by resolute and energetic efforts to develop our own agricultural production. Food has become an ever more important — and political -- instrument in world policy. In the hands of imperialist states it is misused for political blackmail and pressure. Securing food for the population must therefore be based on domestic production, and it is also necessary to gradually create the necessary reserves to be used in case of a bad harvest.

The party has always proceeded from the principle that, without a prospering socialist agriculture, a harmonious development of the national economy and a growth in living standards is not possible. Its agricultural policy has gained high authority, and the full support of working people.

The Czechoslovak experience fully confirms the constant international validity of the truth that the socialist transformation of the village is a basic prerequisite for the stability and development of socialist society. Thanks to the constant care of the CPCZ, the support of the whole socialist society, and the great initiatives of working people in agriculture, basic qualitative changes have occurred in this branch.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stresses that socialist agriculture today represents an advanced branch of our national economy. It possesses an efficient production-technical potential. It possesses selfless workers and politically and specifically prepared managing cadres. It possesses the essential prerequisites for good prospects of further developments.

In the past 10 years the average annual growth rate of agricultural production has been 2.3 percent. The development of grain production was particularly rapid. So, too, was the development of livestock production. However, this was based in part on imports of feeding stuffs. The growth of food consumption of animal origin was significant. In 1970, the average per capita consumption of meat was 72 kilograms. In 1980, this had risen to 85.5 kilograms per annum. We are among the states with the highest consumption of meat, milk, butter and eggs.

The report of the Presidium delivered at today's Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague by Comrade Frantisek Pitra further states that, in the 1970-1980 period, the material-technical base of agriculture was significantly reinforced.

[Word indistinct] application of scientific technical findings also made it possible to increase labor productivity by more than one half. The qualifications of working people in agriculture were significantly raised.

Our party and socialist society values the work of farmers; it sees that there is a constant improvement in their living standards. It is fully justified in saying that in our country a significant target of socialism has in essence been resolved, bridging the gap between the living standards and way of life in towns and villages. Alongside these positive developments, the fact that in agriculture there exist a number of shortcomings, untapped resources and potentials must not be overlooked.

Our socialist agriculture possesses the prerequisites, combined with a better utilization of existing possibilities, for greater production. This is borne out by many agricultural enterprises which have for years achieved outstanding results in the overall levels of management and in individual branches of livestock and vegetable production. This shows the possibilities of our socialist agriculture. Their full utilization necessitates -- apart from the necessary intensification -- a full exploitation of domestic resources. These exist in every agricultural enterprise and in every branch of agricultural production. It is necessary everywhere to discover and eliminate losses in the harvest, production and stocking, and to proclaim an efficient struggle against the waste of fodder, fuels, energy, the labor force and people's good ideas.

Considerable potentials continue to exist in enterprises which, in the level of management, lag behind the average results of a group of enterprises working in comparable conditions. The elimination of the causes of their lagging behind, which primarily lay in subjective factors, is still proceeding very slowly. At the same time the raising of management standards in these enterprises to the level of comparable groups could bring in annually approximately Kcs 2-3 billion of gross agricultural production.

The next part of the report recalls that the increment of agricultural production in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will have to be secured with reduced farmland, a reduced labor force, substantially lower grain imports, and lower increments of artificial fertilizers. It will also be impossible to reckon with an increase in capital investment means in comparison with previous 5-year plans. It is important to more consistently fulfill the course of intensifying agriculture and mobilizing domestic potentials. Although some positive results have been achieved in individual branches of agricultural production, success has still not been evident in achieving the necessary turn, especially in the implementation of the main strategic targets.

Concentrated attention on the solution of the old and lasting disproportion between the development of vegetable and livestock production, as a basic condition for raising self-sufficiency, has not yet brought forth results corresponding to our possibilities and requirements. Progress in the implementation of the necessary structural changes in livestock production has been slow.

As for the current year, in spite of considerable efforts by farmers, in the case of most crops the production envisaged by the plan will not be achieved. The nonfulfillment of tasks applies above all in the production of grain, which will be some 1.6 million tons less than planned. Grain and grain products needed to feed the population will be fully secured, but the lower harvest will have an impact on the livestock production fodder base. The harvest results were unquestionably influenced by unfavorable weather conditions, but not everything can be explained by the weather.

In this year's complicated conditions the nonobservance of agrotechnical schedules and other deviations in growth technology were revealed negatively -- more significantly than in previous years. Lower yields in regions were also unfavorably influenced by the nonobservance of the sown acreage. A similar situation also had to be resolved in the previous 5-year period when, in order to ensure livestock production, especially of meat, we imported on average per annum more than 1.5 million tons of grain, mostly from capitalist states.

The increased discriminatory policy of the capitalist countries, the considerable worsening of crisis phenomena, changes in financial and credit conditions on capitalist markets, and further factors do not allow us to continue in this way. Additional resources cannot be counted on until the next harvest. We must manage things in such a way as to ensure that everything we have produced and everything we shall obtain in this manner meets our requirements.

The drop in grain production and lower fodder imports will require a rapid and substantial reduction in the excessive number of pigs, and to some extent also of sows.

At the moment the ministries of Agriculture and Food and Agricultural Administrations are tackling this inevitable task virtually with indolence. The situation which emerged this year in the field of fodder means that further immense and greater efforts must be made by workers in agriculture and in all places where the help of the rest of the population is needed to speedily harvest all of this year's harvest still in the fields. The principle must be applied everywhere that the solution of the fodder base does not solely concern the production of fodder, but that the curtailment of losses and high-quality conservation and storage are equally important.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of the current tasks of expanding agriculture and fodder then draws attention to the fact that in every agricultural enterprise, district or region thorough consideration must be given to ways and means of obtaining the earliest possible high-quality fodder and of substatially improving the structure of the whole fodder base.

Great and demanding criteria must govern the strict utilization of fodder everywhere. The report demands that every agricultural establishment should work out a program of concrete rationalization measure specifying individual responsibilities with the aim of reducing the consumption of solid feedstuff per production unit and securing the feeding of animals until the next harvest.

Management bodies at all levels must devote better attention than before to popularizing positive experiences and must, above all, use management work and also the plan and further management instruments to apply stronger pressure to eliminate cases of uneconomical husbandry and waste. The Central Committee demands that communists in leading positions, when implementing these measures, consistently take account of aspects concerning the whole of society and refuse to tolerate incorrect local demands. The socialist agricultural establishment plays and will continue to play a decisive role in ensuring the nutrition of the people in our country. Yet experience shows, the Presidium report notes, that in past years we failed to appreciate fully the role shich a more perfect utilization of the production scope of small private plot owners, small animal breeders and cultivators can play in our endeavor to exploit all agricultural land for the manufacture of foodstuffs.

That is why central bodies have of late adopted a number of measures to promote this activity. The Central Committee expects national committees, agricultural bodies and organizations of the National Front, unified agricultural cooperatives and state farms to engage in effective organizational and explanatory work in the utilization of all agricultural land, in support of cattle breeding, fruit and vegetable growing and other crops on private, small plots of land, or on small and still idle plots.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on current tasks of expanding agriculture and food then states that the measures now being adopted in livestock production create the necessary conditions -- even with existing problems -- to ensure the nutrition of the people and the securing of adequate supplies.

But as regards meat, this will be an exceptionally demanding task next year. The mustering of all potentials in agriculture will primarily determine to what extent it will be mastered.

The processing industry, too, cannot be left at the wayside when seeking solutions. The report points out that everything must be done to make each of our citizens aware of the value of foodstuffs, of the need to value them and use them in a sensible manner.

Coming to terms with limited fuel and energy sources is a serious task facing the whole national economy today.

In agriculture, far better use must be made above all of oil products and of other type of energy. This demand is all the more pressing since agriculture consumes more than 25 percent of the overall volume of motor diesel and almost one third of light heating oil. Therefore, the categoric demand to substantially accelerate the process of rationalizing the consumption of fuel and energy throughout the economy demands a new and more challenging approach in agriculture as well.

The gradual optimalization of the ratio between tractor and automobile transportation is a fundamental measure aimed at curtailing fuel consumption. The innovation of agricultural technology must promote the minimum consumption of fuel per production unit. We must take full account of all aspects concerning the saving of fuel and energy resources when solving all questions in agricultural organization.

The necessity for substantial fuel and energy saving -- on the basis of a thorough analysis of the present state of affairs -- demands the elaboration and consistent implementation of a program of comprehensive rationalization measures in every agricultural establishment, which must become the affair of all the working people.

The task of the more energetic implementation of the demand outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress -- the transfer of the economy onto a path of intensive development, high efficiency and economical management -- faces agriculture with the utmost urgency. This means a firm orientation on maximum saving, proposed structural changes, utilization of scientific and technical progress and more efficient capital investments. The care of the whole of society, above all farmers, for the protection and utilization of the land must take the highest priority. The CPCZ Central Committee makes communists -- in national committees, in state and economic bodies at all levels -- responsible for refusing to tolerate any further unjustified losses of land, and for strictly observing -- with all relevant sanctions against culprits -- the law on the protection of the agricultural land stock.

The speedier intensification of agriculture is necessary, the report of the Central Committee Presidium states, so that agriculture receives more and speedier biological material, effective cultures, the results of breeding work and recommendations on how to improve production in large economic units. The standard of work of the scientific, research and development base, as with the organization of biological services, must be radically improved. The quality of the management of the scientific and research base of industry must also be improved. The scientific and research base must concentrate its efforts and funds far more than up to now on those fields which are decisive for the solution of present and future tasks.

The report of the Central Committee Presidium then stresses the shared responsibility of engineering for the systematic implementation of the line mapped out by the 16th congress as regards the needs of agriculture. In accordance with the congress' conclusions, the production and technological base of agricultural engineering will be reinforced from 1 January next year and a new production-economic unit will be established for this branch.

We expect this production-economic unit to gradually build up and expand its production base and to then start to solve long-term problems -- in close collaboration with agricultural establishments, machine-tractor stations and other engineering establishments -- including spare parts, which are the object of justified criticism among our farmers.

It was further decided to solve the expansion and adaptation of the production and technical base next year to secure machinery and equipment for the food industry. The intensification of cooperation within the agricultural-food complex between basic agricultural production and the food industry with the aim of ensuring that all that ripens is harvested with minimum losses and properly stored and well processed is no less important.

What must be achieved in the first place is for agricultural establishments themselves to utilize all the funds they receive and all their own possibilities with maximum efficiency, and to fully muster all internal potentials of agriculture, which exist above all in effective management and organizational work from top to bottom.

Pressure on economy and quality is being applied only very slowly and with inadequate results throughout the management hierarchy. In a number of agricultural establishments the system of remuneration is not sufficiently effective, technological discipline is low, and the system of supervision is inadequate, with many inconsistencies.

The report of the Central Committee Presidium then points to the need for speedier dynamics in the development of agriculture, especially ensuring the priority expansion of crop production and cattle breeding, which requires fundamental measures in the planned management system.

In accordance with the conclusions of the 16th congress, a draft of an improved system of planned management in agriculture is being submitted today.

The Presidium report states that what is involved is an improvement in the quality of the state management of agriculture through perfecting the creation of the plan and economic instruments, a system of material incentives and, above all of concrete directional and political-organizational activities in the interest of securing a stable upward trend in agricultural development. What is involved is, besides reinforcing the role of the plan, the creation of wider scope for the activity and initiative of agricultural enterprises and their workers with the aim of more purposefully utilizing all production elements and potentials for a further effective intensification of production. What is further involved is a more effective linking of the interest and responsibility of all branches which participate in ensuring food for the population. Also involved is the creation of conditions for a more symstematic, speedier and more comprehensive utilization of scientific-technological progress, for the management system to give a greater impulse to vegetable production and cattle rearing, for a correct deployment, concentration and specialization of agricultural production, and thus at the same time for a restriction of the effects of a differentiated (?land tax). What is also involved is that, in remuneration for work and in the satisfaction of the needs of working collectives and individuals, aspects of quality, final results and commitment in seeking and utilizing potentials must be more fully asserted.

The report states that we consider as decisive a further deepening and strengthening of the directing function of the plan. We have sufficient experiences and findings to know that this function can be fulfilled only by a plan which mobilizes but which, in its material proportions, is balanced and which is based on progressive norms and calculations of sums of capacities -- a plan which, in setting tasks, takes into account the consequences of the dependence of agricultural production on the influence of weather conditions. Such a plan efficiently mobilizes people to use domestic potentials, and to achieve a growth of intensity and effectiveness.

Important changes will take place in the planning of the production and procurement of agricultural products. Unlike present conditions, the number of indicators of the state plan is being significantly reduced. The widening of scope for initiatives must be accompanied by an increased responsibility of agricultural enterprises and directing agricultural organs for a planned securing of the needs of the whole society. We are convinced that the proposed changes will lead to a search for optimum ways of a faster and, above all, more effective development of agricultural production.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium recalls that the new manner of planning will place considerably higher demands on all supraenterprise elements of the state and economic management which, through their conceptual activities, by the creation of material conditions by means of a system of economic instruments and material stimulation, and also by means of direct managing and organizational work, must direct the activities of enterprises toward ensuring the interests and needs of the whole society.

The new exacting conditions also necessitate new approaches in planning. That is why the new principles stress the assertion of the principle of target programs, and a comprehensive planning of relations between supplier branches and agricultural production. The principles also aim at the elimination of the existing scattered character of supplier-customer relations and at a simplification of the system of planning of agricultural equipment deliveries.

More basic changes in economic instruments are an indivisible part of measures to improve the system of planned management of agriculture. The alterations aim at increasing the material interest of agricultural enterprises in the growth of production in a socially desirable structure and at strengthening their economic independence and at strengthening the orientation toward higher quality of agricultural products.

The struggle for high profitability must be waged by a concentrated effort for high intensity of production, high hectare yields of individuag crops, and a high yield of cattle and minimum losses of every kind. The report says that after assessing a number of options a solution has been adopted which reinforces the role of prices in the overall payment of socially essential expenditure on the production of agricultural products.

The increase in procurement prices to a large measure compensates farmers for the higher price of fuel, heating and lubricating oils, and also for certain energy-demanding materials and the higher price of fodder mixtures. This represents almost Kcs 7 billion.

In addition, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have decided to increase by almost Kcs 3 billion per annum the total funds given to agricultural establishments in return for their products. These sums come from the resources of the whole of society and are destined to reinforce the financial and economic position of agricultural establishments and to expand production in hitherto not very efficient and consequently neglected sectors. But they cannot and must under no circumstances compensate for a low standard of production caused by shortcomings in management, irresponsibility or bad work morale.

One of the key intentions of the measures is to limit unjustified differences in the profitability of the production of individual products and to give price support to those sectors whose expansion is in the interest of the whole of society.

Primary economic support will be given to the expansion of cattle breeding. Procurement prices of meat and milk will be increased by more than Kcs 5 billion. In crop production procurement prices of certain products with a high material and labor intensity will also be raised -- for example, sugar beet and potatoes. In procurement prices policy, orientation toward a higher quality of products for the domestic market and export is also being intensified.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium states that bonuses are being introduced for increased turnover to act as a new instrument to stimulate greater market agriculture.

The need for stronger pressure on intensity, efficiency, economy and quality means that in agriculture, too, material incentives and a more pronounced application of merit principles must prevail. Not all management workers have so far understood that we cannot tolerate a tendency toward lack of differntials and that it is impossible to increase (?revenues) regardless of the creation of resources by enterprises.

The report of the Central Committee Presidium stresses that not even the best possible measures in the system of instruments of management can bring about the intended turn and ensure a growth of agricultural production unless they are linked to a higher standard of everyday management work and responsibility. Even the most perfect management instruments in the hands of inadequately qualified and committed management workers can fail to reap the desired results. This applies to all management links without exception.

The consistent application of the fundamental political-economic objectives of the system and the solution of complex tasks of restoring the dynamics of agricultural production will require management workers in agricultural establishments to strongly step up their everyday educational and organizational work. The set of measures creates the conditions for the work of every management link and worker to be rid of anonymity at all levels and for the highlighting of everyone's responsibility for the running of a sector entrusted to individual people. This applies to agricultural establishments and to service establishments, as it does to ministries and regional and district agricultural administrations.

Everywhere and at all levels we must insist on concrete responsibility for concrete tasks, and people must be assessed on the way these are being carried out.

The conditions in which we are carrying out the targets of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the report states, are placing great demands on the work of party bodies and organizations. The decisive thing will now be for communists, above all, to correctly understand the complexity and urgency of the tasks which we are solving throughout the economy and, of course, in agriculture.

Hand-in-hand with the demanding nature of the conditions in which we are implementing the line of the 16th party congress, the demands on the effectiveness of cadre work continue to rise. Above all, it is essential to give support everywhere to leading workers who possess a feeling for what is new, and who reveal a more demanding approach to their own work and to the work of their collaborators, who demand a consistent, disciplined fulfillment of tasks.

The report recalls that a key position in the work of party organs and organizations is to be held by concrete work among people aimed at an understanding of the policy of the party and at understanding why this or that measure is being adopted. It is necessary to increase the participation of working people in the solution of problems and to take into account their suggestions and comments more than hitherto. The tasks confronting our agriculture in connection with the implementation of the line of the 16th congress are exacting. The documents on improvements of the planned management of agriculture, which are being discussed by the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee represent an important step on the path toward fulfilling the congress' line.

After a period of 6 months since the deliberations of the congress, it is obvious how great the political and economic struggle is that we have to wage to consistently ensure the congress' line. It would be an unforgiveable mistake to believe that the measures which are being discussed will act automatically. Their fulfillment in the practical activities of directing bodies and of agricultural enterprises will be a complicated and demanding process. The development of agriculture, and of the whole complex of branches ensuring food for the population, is indivisibly linked with the overall tasks of our economy. The categorical need for a consistent orientation toward full utilization of all domestic resources and possibilities therefore comes to the forefront. After all, these are far from having been exhausted in our agriculture.

The Communist Party proved many times in the past that is is capable of mobilizing working people in a struggle to mastering exceptionally exacting tasks. There is no doubt about the fact that we will achieve it in ensuring the further development of our socialist agriculture in the interest successfully fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

## Lenart Chairs Morning Session

LD300315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum continued today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle, with the discussion of the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the current tasks in the development of agriculture and the food industry. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chaired the morning deliberations.

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the contribution made by the city party organization in Prague to the realization of the conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. He paid attention to some problems in the sphere of the production of investment construction, to ensuring an even fulfillment of the state plan, to limiting office work, and to shortcomings in the implementation of measures for improving the system of planned management of the national economy. He said that increased effectiveness does not concern the productive sphere only but that good economic measures must be followed with determination also in the entire sphere of the suprastructure.

## Korcak Chairs Afternoon Session

LD300258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The afternoon discussion of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum was chaired by Comrade Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

## Husak Closing Speech

LD300026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Now we will acquaint you with the content of the closing speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee to the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum on 29 October.

In the introduction to his speech he stressed the importance of the fourth session whose proceedings confirmed the utter unity of the Central Committee. The approved conclusions give clear directions for the party's further work, for the activation of communists and all working people in the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions.

The deliberations of the Central Committee evaluated the positive results achieved since the beginning of 1981. In this connection Comrade Husak thanked workers, agricultural workers and working people in every area of our life for their honest and selfless work. He pointed out that the implementation of the congress resolutions, in the economy, in particular, is a complicated, long-term, demanding process which makes increasing demands on the activity of the party, of each communist, of all state, economic and social bodies and organizations. He recalled that the evaluation of achieved results should be made in a Leninist spirit with critical exactness. It is necessary to consistently apply criticism and self-criticism which naturally can have nothing in common with demagogy and empty criticizing [plane kritikareni] but ought to be filled with a constructive spirit, with the endeavour to find positive solutions to problems.

He pointed out that despite progress in some areas, we cannot be fully satisfied with proceedings in the implementation of the congress conclusions. He spoke critically of the weak points in the implementation of this year's plan, shortcomings in enforcing savings of fuel, energy, metals and other materials, the unsatisfactory quality of some products, problems in the activity of the construction industry, in foreign trade, in enforcing scientific-technological progress as well as in other areas.

This is made even more important by the fact that world development is not becoming more simple but more complicated and that the conditions for us are not and will not be easier but more complicated.

The tasks we have marked out, Comrade Husak stressed, are realistic. The policy of enhancing effectiveness, quality, maximum economy, transferring to intensive development of the national economy as developed and stressed by the 15th and 16th party congresses of the party is correct. It is the only possible option for our progress. Thus it is inevitable that it should be implemented with greater emphasis, decisiveness and combativeness. We should never allow a discrepancy between the verbal recognition of this policy and consistency in its practical implementation.

The basic conclusion which follows for the deliberations of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum is a demand for a basic change in the standard and effectiveness of managerial work at all levels and in every area. A principled course of actions should be applied with even greater energy in relation to the problems and tasks which we are facing. Exacting political, moral and professional criteria ought to be applied to working people in the same high-principled manner, and they should be evaluated above all according to the practical results which they are achieving in their particular area. Where they are unable to cope with the given tasks, the relevant conclusions ought to be drawn.

Comrade Husak also stressed the need for strengthening the party's leading role and to apply the right of control more effectively. He also drew attention to the significance of a communist's personal example for making working people actively participate in dealing with current problems. Mass political work ought to be deepened, and current problems explained openly, honestly and convincingly to people in such a manner that they understand the sense and aims of accepted measures. We will also firmly oppose any attempts of spreading demagogy and inimical propaganda.

In conclusion, Comrade Husak expressed the conviction that our party and socialist society have enough strength for the successful implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress program.

## 29 Oct Plenum Resolution

LD292330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Resolution adopted at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in Prague on 29 October]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, at its fourth plenum held on 28 and 29 October, discussed a report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered by the Central Committee secretary Frantisek Pitra, on current tasks in the development of agriculture and food, and the principles of the improved system of planned management of agriculture. It examined the fulfillment of the national economic plan this year and the progress of work in the preparation of the plan for 1982 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It also dealt with topical questions of the current international situation.

The CPCZ Central Committee assessed the fulfillment of the current tasks in agriculture. It notes that our agriculture, in spite of the results it has achieved, still does not fully utilize all its possibilities of increasing production and its effectiveness. This is confirmed by the considerable differences between the results of individual production sectors, and primarily of agricultural enterprises working in comparable conditions. It has still not proved possible to achieve a more significant improvement in the fulfillment of the main strategic targets in the development of agriculture, above all a proportional development of the vegetable and livestock production and desirable structural changes in livestock production.

The CPCZ Central Committee again stresses that the growth of food consumption cannot be covered by raising imports, but by an energetic effort to develop our own production. That is why a consistent assertion of the intensification of agriculture, by the exploitation of each and every piece of land, a faster development of vegetable production, especially of the production of fodder, and the connected intensification of the breeding of cattle, are of decisive importance. In view of the lower grain harvest this year and restricted possibilities of importing it, a highly purposeful and effective development and utilization of the fodder base is exceptionally important. For that purpose it is necessary to adapt the stocks of farm animals, especially of pigs.

In all sectors of agricultural production the application of high economies in the utilization of all means, especially of bulk fodder and vehicle fuel, the reduction of losses of all kinds, and the mobilization of potentials in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress all come to the forefront. Agricultural products are to be better processed in the food industry and food is to be rationally managed in public catering, shops and in households, too. The CPCZ Central Committee recalls the high degree of responsibility of supply branches for ensuring the planned requirements of agriculture. The implementation of the improved system of planned management of agriculture, elaborated on the basis of a decision of the 16th congress, must lead to a perfection of the quality of management at all levels, contribute to a further development of agricultural production, and lead to a higher exploitation of all potentials.

The CPCZ Central Committee enjoins party organs and organizations, workers in state and economic organs in the management of agriculture and communists to consistently fulfill the measures which have been passed in the interest of the strengthening of our self-sufficiency in food production and to do so with the active participation of working people in unified agricultural cooperatives, state farms, other agricultural enterprises, and in other branches taking part in the development of agricultural production.

The CPCZ Central Committee assessed the development of the national economy in the current year and the new, more exacting conditions of its further development. By the efforts and initiatives of working people in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, some positive results have been achieved. In spite of this we have not succeeded in asserting, at the required pace, the strategic line of the increased effectiveness and quality of all work and the intensification of social production. Certain deviations from the guideline are occurring. A state of slow adaptation of production to the requirements of consumers still prevails. The commissioning of some important capacities are behind schedule, the construction plan is not being fulfilled and shortfalls in grain production are considerable. Undesirable stocks in the national economy are growing further. The results in asserting economies, in reducing production costs, especially in the consumption of energy and fuel, raw materials and commodities are still insufficient. This year, too, low management standards have a share in that. At the same time, as a consequence of the deepening of crisis manifestations in capitalist states, our exporting, importing and credit conditions are worsening.

The situation requires us, in the remaining portion of the year, to much more actively ensure the tasks set for the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, not to allow a softening of plans, and to more resolutely solve problems and to react to changing conditions. For this it is necessary to consistently translate into life the set of measures for perfecting the planned management of the national economy, and especially to improve planning and management and organization of work and control at all levels. Ministries, production-economic units, enterprises and organizations, in the preparation of economic plans for 1982 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, must much more actively react to the changed situation. It is necessary to uncompromisingly confront demands on higher social resources, especially imports for further investments, and on the labor force.

The fulfillment of the aims of society's economic and social development, set by the 16th CPCZ Congress, necessitates a more resolute translation of its strategic intentions into life. In order to ensure a proportional development of the national economy, maintenance of living standards and social securities of the people requires a more resolute approach in the reduction of investments and of the extent of their (?starting); and the achievement, in view of the restricted possibilities of imports, of high economies in the consumption of fuels, energy, especially of crude oil products, metals, raw materials and commodities, and a full utilization of secondary raw materials and of waste heating energy.

The state's trade and payments balance necessitates an increase in exports and the economical use of imports. We cannot raise indebtedness to the detriment of our future. On the contrary, a gradual improvement of balanced economic relations is one of our decisive tasks. It is necessary to direct ourselves toward realizing these aims: scientific-technical development; capital investment construction; development of the resources of the labor force; and development of cooperation with CEMA countries, above all with the USSR.

The course of high economies and savings must be asserted in all sectors of the national economy, in production and in nonproduction fields.

The session of the CPCZ Central Committee also dealt with topical questions of the international situation. It condemned the present militarist policy of the most reactionary forces of international imperialism, headed by the United States, which increase international tension and threaten European nations with an unleashing of a nuclear war and irresponsibly gambles with the fate of mankind. However, events of the recent past again confirm that the forces of socialism and progress, democracy and peace in Europe and in the whole world can stop and repel the attempts of U.S. imperialism to force upon the world this adventurous line. Their joint efforts and high degree of activity are capable of upholding life in peace for our own generation and future generations.

In the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress the CPCZ Central Committee considers it to be necessary that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic should effectively contribute to the struggle to thwart the plans of the United States and NATO to gain military preponderance over the USSR and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. We shall even more resolutely strive for the fulfillment of the peace proposals of the USSR and the socialist countries because life itself confirms every day that this is the most reliable way toward ensuring peace. We will further contribute to the strengthening of the unity of countries of the socialist community, of all forces of progress and peace.

A firm and strong socialist Czechoslovakia, linked with bonds of a broad alliance and brotherhood with the USSR and countries of the socialist community, is an important force and important factor in the struggle for peace and progress in the world. In the interests of peace and socialism, the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people express their firm internationalist support for the PZPR, the working class and all forces faithful to socialism of the Polish People's Republic in their struggle against the counterrevolution, to overcome the crisis and consolidate people's power in the country.

The need to rapidly bring our economy onto a path of intensive development, high effectiveness of production and quality of work, maximum economies and savings in current international conditions, raises significant demands on the capacity to act of all party organs and organizations, and on the vanguard role of communists in society. This demands a strengthening and deepening of the ideological, political and action unity of the party, and moral-political unity of all our people on the basis of a profound understanding of domestic and foreign policy in the struggle for its implementation.

The CPCZ Central Committee enjoins all party organs and organizations, each and every communist, to carry out effective political-organizational and mass political work to ensure correct understanding of the new conditions and to consistently ensure tasks and achieve an energetic solution to all current problems.

It demands from them consistent control of the implementation of the congress conclusions. The primary duty of communists is to place themselves in the forefront of efforts of working collectives, to gain working people for the fulfillment of tasks, and to become initators and pioneers of the most progressive forms of work. Managing workers at all levels must prove a high degree of responsibility, an active and initiative-filled approach to the fulfillment of the plan, and must uncompromisingly struggle for a consistent implementation of the policy of the party. Party organs and organizations, state and economic bodies and social organizations have the duty of giving full political and moral support to all workers, cooperative farmers, technicians and managing workers, working collectives and individuals who, with enterprise, fearlessly and energetically solve problems, remove obstacles and eliminate shortcomings and show, by means of concrete deeds, the way toward the fulfillment of the targets set by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves in its resolution:

-- The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on present tasks of the development of agriculture and food as a directive for a further fulfillment of tasks in the sector of agriculture and food;

-- The report on activities of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee since the Third Session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The CPCZ Central Committee:

1. Approves the release of Comrade Karel Neubert from the post of chief secretary of the South Moravian Regional CPSZ Committee;

2. Approves Comrade Vladimir Herman as chief secretary of the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee; and Comrade Miroslav Slavik as chief secretary of the South Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee.

The CPCZ Central Committee takes cognizance of the political and organizational [word indistinct] of the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

## More on Bilak Speech

LD291936 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Oct (CTK) -- The international situation at the turn of the 1970's and 1980's worsened sharply. It is not critical to the extent that there would be no way out, but the danger is considerable, Vasil Bilak said at the 4th Session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The speech of the party Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary on Wednesday was released today.

Therefore, he said, great effort must be exerted to avert a catastrophe. "We do not face this task for the first time. The Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and progressive forces of the whole world always had to gain their victories and achievements in a hard and sacrificial struggle with imperialism."

Looking at the present-day development in the four decisive spheres -- political-geographic, economic, ideological and military -- we see that "the imperialist system is not consolidating but, on the contrary, the general crisis of capitalism is harpening in all fields."

"As the difficulties of imperialism are increasing it is seeking solutions in militarization of its economy, endeavour to gain military-strategic supremacy over socialism and in foreign expansion. Although the opponents of detente have lately been able to gravely sharpen the world situation and increase the danger of war, this does not mean that war has become inevitable," Vasil Bilak pointed out.

Vasil Bilak went on to describe the role of the United States in this imperialist policy. The Reagan administration, he said, "is realizing in the most outrageous form the principles which can be called a constant of U.S. post-war foreign policy and which express the aggressive hegemonistic designs of the U.S. ruling class. This is a broadly-based and long-planned general attack against socialism, against the international working class, against the national liberation movement and all progressive forces."

American imperialists expect that, if succeeding in gaining military supremacy, they would be able to carry out a policy of dictate and pressure in relation to other states. However, the Soviet Union has all that is needed to successfully defend its own interests and the interests of its allies, Vasil Bilak stressed. The speculations that the Soviet economy will not bear a new round of the arms race are also illusory. "Naturally, if the Western plans for arms build-up are fully implemented, appropriate additional measures must be expected in securing the defense of our community, which will undoubtedly also be reflected in our economy. We must openly tell our people: No one will give us peace as a present. Those who have seen the horrors of war can imagine what a war conflagration would mean today, and certainly agree that it is better to live in modesty than to die in affluence."

"Fortunately, the Reagan foreign policy does not receive such unqualified support in the West as the United States would wish," Vasil Bilak continued.

The present U.S. military policy in relation to western Europe is an expression of American big-power egoism and cynicism. The chief motive force of resistance in Western Europe to the U.S. militarist policy is the mass social movement against U.S. missiles which now exists practically in all these countries. The views and moods of participants in the mass events influence not only the stands of individual political parties, trade union and other organizations, but also the governments of these countries. This influence is evident in the standpoints of many West European socialist and social democratic parties and even the Socialist International. The positive elements in the present policy of the Socialist International are also a result of the systematic work done in relation to social democrats by the Soviet Union -- as the recent visits of Willy Brandt and Michael Foot to Moscow have shown, Vasil Bilak added.

He noted that the Madrid meeting is becoming a serious test for the policy of detente. The socialist countries are trying to use all the possibilities the meeting offers to give a new impulse to detente whereby the solution of many acute and complex international problems would be facilitated. "The final result of the Madrid meeting will depend in many respects on how far the West Europeans will be able to rid themselves of the U.S. pressure and show the political will to end the meeting with a positive, realistic and generally acceptance document."

Not even today is imperialism giving up its old practices of declaring revolution and socialist change phenomena, a "deviation" from the logic of history, a product of the subjective will of communists, Vasil Bilak continued.

It is doing everything to contain the revolutionary process: By concluding unequal agreements, corrupting whole governments, sending so-called military missions, organizing assassinations of inconvenient politicians, inciting local tensions and armed conflicts the Reagan administration is trying to subject the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to the interests of American imperialism.

The Reagan government has mobilized and put on a state of high alert the U.S. intervention force in the Middle East and is using it for gross pressure to influence the internal political development in Egypt. This gravely threatens peace not only in the Middle East, but all over the world, Vasil Bilak said.

In harmony with the line of its 16th Communist Party Congress Czechoslovakia is helping progressive forces of the African Continent in their struggle against imperialism and its domestic allies. The recent official friendly visit of party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Ethiopia and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic opened up new prospects and provided significant impulses for the development of friendship and mutual cooperation.

Our principled line of support to the forces of the national liberation movement was again manifested during the recent successful visits of the presidents of Angola and Mozambique to Czechoslovakia, Vasil Bilak stated.

The struggle of progressive forces for peace, national liberation and socialism is considerably complicated by the fact that the collusion between the United States and the present Chinese leadership figures prominently in the plans of U.S. imperialism for escalation of international tension and for the struggle against socialism and progress, against the revolutionary and liberation movement.

"China has taken an active role in the struggle to [word indistinct] an international front against the Soviet Union and other socialist states, against the whole revolutionary movement," Vasil Bilak continued.

"The influence of the destructive Chinese policy on world developments must be countered with resolve also in the future. We must show consistently that China is ever more an ally of world imperialism, the American one in particular, in the assertion of its anti-peace and anti-socialist goals."

Europe, which has recorded the longest period of its history without war, is now a subject of very dangerous U.S. plans due to the aggressive policy of American imperialism. The socialist community, the firmest opponent of American warmongers, has its strongest positions in Europe. The long-term program of imperialism is based on the weakening of the socialist community as a whole as well as the different socialist states. The imperialists have singled out Poland as the weakest link and made use of all the errors and shortcomings of the Polish party and state leadership, Vasil Bilak said.

Vasil Bilak went on to say that the crisis in Poland has old roots. Disrespect for the Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist construction in policy, economy, ideology and the entire superstructure has caused in the Polish society a crisis which has undermined the very foundations of the socialist system. The party leadership did not analyze errors in time and did not try to rectify them, and left this to be done by elements which do not have socialism at heart and want to misuse mistakes and shortcomings against the socialist system.

"Constant concessions to antisocialist forces have in fact created a dual rule in Poland. Reactionary forces concentrated in 'Solidarity' now control the activity of the state and economic apparatus through their organizations at enterprises and frequently disorientated (?and deceived) members of various organs and institutions."

The "Solidarity" congress has in essence eradicated the congress of the Polish United Workers' Party from the minds of the Polish people. The "Solidarity" leaders clearly set at the congress the task to take over political power.

The organizers of the congress cancelled "Solidarity's" agreement with the government on normalizing the situation in the country and (?indeed) challenged the party and the state to a fight. The "Solidarity" program includes no mention of socialism or of the Polish United Workers' Party and its leading role in society, or cooperation with the party and the government. It is thus a program of anti-socialist counter-revolutionary forces intended to restore the earlier bourgeois system of Poland. This program has actually created legal basis for banning such reactionary organization as "Solidarity".

The critical situation in Poland is to be blamed on counter-revolutionary forces, as well as those who have allowed imperialism to make Poland a detonating fuse in the socialist community, Vasil Bilak said and recalled Lenin's words that a man who "sincerely" declares himself a communist and then wavers commits by his indecision the same betrayal as an outright traitor.

"The situation in Poland is extraordinarily complicated and the overcoming of the profound crisis cannot be expected in a short period of time. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will continue its present internationalist approach to developments in the Polish People's Republic. In harmony with the conclusions of the 16th congress, it will continue granting full support to the communists, working class, working people and all true supporters of socialism in Poland in their effort to repel the attack of reaction, to solve the accumulated problems, and to strengthen the socialist system. This means that on one hand we shall support the efforts of Polish comrades to eliminate, overcome and rectify the serious errors and shortcomings of the past period. On the other hand, however, we shall resolutely [words indistinct] the activity of all forces which try to misuse the justified criticism and [word indistinct] difficulties for a general attack on the very existence of socialism in Poland."

Vasil Bilak stressed that the present international situation is no distant theme which does not concern the everyday life and work in Czechoslovakia. "We must [word indistinct] with the development of the international situation which has a strong impact also on our economy," he said. "We must be prepared to hear whether we are not deviating from the line of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. To such questions we must resolutely reply: no. We are continuing along the reliable road of building advanced socialism. We are not weakening, but strengthening the position of the working class and its revolutionary vanguard - the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia - and its leading role in society."

Just as in the [word indistinct] of overcoming problems in national economy, there is no need for uncertainty or loss of optimism in the international sphere. "The more we succeed in clarifying these questions to the working people and the better they understand them, the bigger the positive results in work and the struggle for peace will [words indistinct]. Some decisions will not be popular, but people will accept them as soon as they understand them. We know that only earnest work is a means of overcoming all difficulties and thus of strengthening the political and economic potential of Czechoslovakia and increasing our contribution to the struggle for peace, Vasil Bilak stressed in conclusion.

## STROUGAL TALKS WITH POLAND'S STANISLAW MACH

AU291119 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Discussing Czechoslovak-Polish Relations"]

[Text] Prague, 27 Oct (CTK) -- In Prague today, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received Stanislaw Mach, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who is paying a brief working visit to the CSSR.

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During the meeting the two representatives informed one another in some detail about the economic situation in the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, and about plans to resolve tasks in the economic sphere. In this connection they underscored the importance of economic cooperation between their two countries and of bilateral fulfillment of deliveries necessary for produciton cooperation and supplying the industry with raw materials this year and in 1982.

The reception was attended by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. Jan Mitrega, Poland's ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The same day in Prague a meeting took place between the chairmen of the two parts of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation -- CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Stanislaw Mach, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic's Council of Ministers.

During their talk, the two representatives assessed the current results and possibilities of the two countries' economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The further development of relations between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic in the economic sphere and some of its sectors, a matter which will also be projected in mutual goods exchange.

Stanislaw Mach, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic's Council of Ministers, left for home in the evening.

## STROUGAL RECEIVES DEPARTING POLISH ENVOY

LD300758 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague yesterday Jan Mitrega, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Czechoslovakia, before the end of his diplomatic mission to Czechoslovakia.

## RUDE PRAVO PRAISES ACTIVITY OF POLISH ARMY UNITS

AU291055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky/Pavol Minarik report: "PAP: Solidarity's Actions Are Strike Terrorism; Another Step Toward Confrontation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct -- The 1-hour general strike, called by "Solidarity's" leadership for 28 October, has evoked tension throughout the society. The Polish PAP news agency depicted the "Solidarity" decision as "strike terrorism." By contrast, the leadership of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions called on members to work hard during the period the general strike was to take place.

We went to ask the comrades at the Main Political Administration of the Polish People's Army what it looks like in practice with the more than 900 military operational groups active since last week in individual communes.

They informed us that people in the countryside received this "prolonged arm of the Polish Government" with sympathy and the hope that a turn for the better will occur. These operational groups, consisting of 2-3 officers, several NCO's and graduates of the fourth semester of military schools, have been really efficiently resolving citizens' seemingly everyday, but actually important problems. As a result they have won sympathy and trust for their activity. People see in them a pillar and protection against speculators and antisocialist elements, nesting in many cases in "Solidarity." They are also a protection for those whom "Solidarity" wants to force into striking. The operational groups, together with the local people's power agencies, are to defend them against these bullies.

Each operational group is taking care of three communes, and is usually detached from one of the local garrisons. It is subordinated to the Government of the Polish People's Republic. One of its duties is to actively help the local population with harvesting, with processing what has been harvested and with the harvest's procurement, to defend producers against speculators and to thwart any attempt at sabotage.

The comrades from the Main Political Administration of the Polish People's Army informed us about hundreds of cases of such help in various parts of the country, in which the operational groups are active.

This is the new factor in the situation on the eve of the general strike called by "Solidarity's" leaders. The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI published in boldface on the front page the admonition: Strikes Jeopardize the Country's Defense-Capability -- One Does Not Gamble With the Country's Fate!

## COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL 19-23 OCT

AU281112 Prague PRACE in Czech 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

["Joint Czechoslovak-Mozambique Communique" on the 19-23 October visit of Mozambique President Machel to the CSSR]

[Text] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 19-23 October 1981 at the invitation of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

During his official visit, Samora M. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, laid a wreath at the unknown soldier's memorial at Zizkov and a bouquet of flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald.

During its stay in the CSSR, the Mozambique party and state delegation visited, in addition to Prague, also Bratislava and Kosice, and inspected various industrial and agricultural enterprises. During all meetings with the working people, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome.

The talks and negotiations between the two highest representatives were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

They were attended for the Czechoslovak side by:

-- Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee;

-- Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee;

-- Ladislav Gerle, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier;

-- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs;

-- Vratislav Vajnar, CPCZ Central Committee member and head of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary;

-- Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade;

-- Vaclav Brezak, CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

For the Mozambican side by:

-- Joaqim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee, and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

-- Jose Oscar Monteiro, Frelimo Central Committee secretary and minister of state for the presidency;

-- Antonio Rodrigues Branco, minister of industry and power of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

-- Hipolito Patricio, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the CSSR;

-- Mateus Oscar Kida, head of an Interior Ministry department;

-- Joao Coutinho, director of a department of the Ministry of Finances of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

-- Carlos Magno, director of mines of the Ministry of Industry and Power of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

-- Francisco Madeira, head of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

-- Muradali Mamadhussen, assistant to the president of the republic.

Comrade Gustav Husak informed Comrade Samora M. Machel about the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and acquainted him in detail with the main tasks and results achieved in implementing these conclusions in individual spheres, including the sphere of foreign policy.

President Samora M. Machel congratulated Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, on the successes achieved by the Czechsolovak people under the firm leadership of the CPCZ in building an advanced socialist society. He underscored the importance of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and their contribution to further strengthening and developing the entire socialist community.

Comrade Samora M. Machel informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the implementation of the economic and social conclusions of the Third Frelimo Congress, about the ongoing preparations for its fourth congress and about the basic directives for the draft of the 1981-90 provisional plan, approved at the Eighth Session of People's Assembly. He further informed Comrade Husak about the activity and endeavors of the Mozambican people, who -- under the firm and correct leadership of Frelimo -- are building socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated Comrade Samora M. Machel on the great successes achieved by the Mozambican people under the leadership of Frelimo in the political, economic and social spheres. He also emphasized that these successes are to a significant degree helping to strengthen the position of the world's progressive forces, especially in the southern part of the African continent.

When assessing the achieved level of Czechoslovak-Mozambique relations, the two sides underscored the importance of strengthening the relations between the CPCZ and Frelimo in the spirit of the principlesof Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this connection they emphasized that the new agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and Frelimo, signed in the course of the visit, is a firm foundation for the further development of these relations.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are constantly strengthening and developing in the interest of the nations of the two countries, and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace. They noted further that political contacts between the two countries and their various social and mass organizations have intensified and deepened. At the same time, the two leading representatives assessed in detail all possibilities pertaining to further strengthening and deepening contacts between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique in all spheres, particularly in the economic, trade and scientific-technical sphere.

In the course of the visit, the following documents were signed: a declaration on relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and a protocol on economic cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Mazambique. The two party and state representatives assessed the current international situation and noted with satisfaction the unity of views on all the most important current issues.

The two sides agreed that maintaining peace and averting the danger of nuclear war are the most urgent tasks. They expressed grave concern over the complication of the situation in the world, brought about by the attempts of imperialism to resolve the crisis by stepping up the arms race, militarization and fanning international tension.

The two sides condemned the interference of American imperialism in the internal affairs of other states, and categorically reject all U.S. attempts to arbitrarily declare various regions of the world as spheres of its vital interests with the aim of dominating them in a neocolonialist manner.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique declare their full support for all initiatives leading to strengthening peace, deepening the detente process and halting the feverish armament.

The two sides declared that using nuclear weapons constitutes one of the greatest crimes against mankind and supported efforts aimed at working out a treaty banning stationing any type of weapons in space.

The two sides categorically condemned the U.S. decision to produce neutron weapons as a new mass destruction instrument, and favored a speedy agreement on and signing of a universal treaty banning the production, stockpiling and use of these weapons.

The CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique unequivocally favored limiting and halting the feverish armament. In this connection they affirmed their full support for the declaration on international cooperation to achieve the objectives of disarmament adopted by the UN, and favored its consistent implementation.

The two sides assessed the current situation in Europe. They affirmed the need to achieve concrete and positive results at the Madrid meeting and underscored that a convocation of a conference on military disarmament in Europe would be a considerable contribution to strengthening the process of detente and cooperation among states on the European Continent.

The two sides categorically condemned the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in some states of Western Europe, and affirmed that this step constitutes a grave threat to all European nations, to peace in Europe and throughout the world. They favored a speedy solution of this urgent issue through negotiations.

The two sides resolutely condemned the aggressive activity of imperialists and the increased U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea region. They fully supported efforts aimed at convening an international conference with the objective of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and free of neclear weapons.

When assessing developments in the southern African region, the two sides expressed their uneasiness over the aggravation of tension there as the consequence of the aggressive policy carried out by the minority racist Pretoria regime.

The two sides welcomed the successes achieved by the people of Namibia in their struggle against the colonial and racist occupation of the country, and affirmed their firm support for SWAPO; [South West African People's Organization] which is the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. In this connection they categorically condemned the attempts of imperialists to force a neocolonialist solution on the people of Namibia.

Regarding the Republic of South Africa, the two sides affirmed their support for and active solidarity with the just struggle of the people of southern Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress, their sole legitimate representative. They condemned the repressive actions of the Pretoria racist authorities against the southern African people, and the policy of establishing bandustans in the Republic of South Africa.

The two sides resolutely condemned the aggressive actions carried out by the racist Republic of South Africa against its neighbor countries, particularly against the Peoples' Republic of Angola.

The two sides expressed their support for the resolutions of the OAU concerning the solution of the Western Sahara on the foundation of the right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination.

The two sides valued the extraordinarily important role played in the current international relations by the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism, and in strengthening the independence of the countries which have liberated themselves. They stressed the necessity of strengthening the united anti-imperialist front of the nations of the world.

When assessing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed grave concern over the stepped up aggressive policy carried out in this region by world imperialism through the Israeli Zionist regime. They emphasized that the problems of the Middle East and the Palestinian issue can be resolved only on the basis of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and by implementing the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish their own state.

The two sides affirm their solidarity with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty and to strengthen their revolutionary accomplishments, and condemn the attempts of world imperialism to interfere in that country's internal affairs.

The two sides expressed their full support for the constructive efforts of the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, aimed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The two sides expressed their support for the national liberation movement in Central America and the Caribbean. They categorically condemned the U.S. attempts with threats, blackmail and terror to reverse the revolutionary developments in Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador.

When discussing the main current issues, the two sides underscored the UN's importance for reducing international tension.

The two sides favored restructuring the current international economic relations on democratic foundations while respecting the principle of equality and mutual advantage, the sovereignty of states and nations over their natural wealth, as well as eliminating all phenomena of inequality, exploitation and any kind of discrimination in multilateral as well as bilateral relations.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Samora M. Machel expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks, which they regard as a valuable contribution to deepening the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, states and the people of the two countries.

Marshal Samora M. Machel, chairman of Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed cordial thanks for the warm and fraternal reception and hospitality extended to him and his entourage during their stay in the CSSR. At the same time, he invited Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be fixed later via diplomatic channels.

## 'FORMALISM' IN ENLISTING PARTY MEMBERS NOTED

AU281419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Oct 81 p 3

[Michal Podzimek article: "Current Topic of Discussion"]

[Excerpts] In some party organizations we commit grave mistakes. Often -- in an attempt to speedily fulfill the quota for candidate party members set by the district committee -- we accept people as candidate members merely on the basis of a letter in which the guarantor writes: I recommend the aforementioned person because he comes from a good family and is himself a good person and worker.

The family background and one's attitude to fulfilling work duties are, of course, important criteria. However, no less important and determining is one's attitude to the party and society, something we sometimes forget.

From here it is only a step to other mistakes. It is a fact that a formalistic approach to selecting and enrolling candidate members is mostly reflected in the initial period. The surprise is then great when after 2 years the candidate refuses to complete the application form for party membership!

Where did the mistake occur, we ask in such cases. And because we tend to look for other people's mistakes and not our own, we speak about immaturity, lack of commitment and so forth. But is such a view not superficial, simplified? Were we thoughtful and early enough in selecting among the young people? Or was it rather the mere figure we were pursuing? Did we get to know thoroughly the candidate's abilities, personal characteristics and motivation for joining the party? Did we succeed in explaining to him correctly that to be a communist does not mean to have some sort of perrogatives but, above all, the duty to be in the front ranks of building socialism?

There are surely even more questions that should be answered in those cases. Let us answer them completely and with the due degree of party consistency. The documents of the 16th congress note that nothing is more complicated and demanding than the education of people. Here each bit of formalism and each simplification must be paid for twice as early.

## BRIEFS

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION -- A study delegation of CPSU party workers, led by Gennadiy Strizhov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Department for Science and Education, arrived in Prague on 20 October at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation will acquaint itself with the experience gained from the party supervision in the sphere of the Czechoslovak educational system's expansion. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 81 p 2 AU]

## COMMENTATOR SCORES AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

DW291445 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Klaus Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, the U.S. Senate last night approved by a slim majority the disputed government plan to supply five-so-called AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. Klaus Dieter Kroeber comments:

The supply at AWACS -- Airborne Warning and Control System -- to the Arab state amounts to 8.5 billion. A system is involved with which the air space in and around Saudi Arabia, including, naturally, movements on the ground, can be observed. Experts know that despite all the diplomatic maneuvering, the U.S. Air Force naturally will not let the full control of this system out of its hands and that it will work with it in one form or another. Puttung it plainly: The whole deal amounts to a further strengthening of the American military presence in this crisis-ridden area and to a continuation of what has been strongly promoted, namely more and more North American arms and troops in the Middle East and the Gulf area.

The cause of peace is marching forward again in the Middle East, an initial Washington statement said tonight. The news agency DPA formulated it more honestly by saying that what is involved is a detterence of all those who could threaten American interests in the Persian Gulf.

It is known that for a long time Washington has wanted to set up an anti-Soviet alliance in the area and constantly invents Soviet threats in this area. These are fairy tales which have not really been accepted by even the more conservative regimes there, which know very well that the actual danger to the Arab world comes from a completely different side, namely Israel. This has been demonstrated clearly enough by four wars. A solution to all conflicts in this area is possible only if the solution of the Palestinian problem is involved, including the right to an independent state for the expelled members of this Arab nation and rights for the 4 million Palestinians oppressed by occupation. However, the United States does not want to have anything to do with this.

At a time when the Soviet Union -- through Leonid Brezhnev -- again demands the only reasonable thing, that is negotiations by all involved, the United States is following the old recipe which does not contribute anything to solutions but only to aggravations. The bourgeois West German paper DIE ZEIT recently wrote: What is Washington's political strategy in the Middle East: The answer is arms, arms and nothing but arms. That is no answer for the Middle East. We cannot contradict this.

## WEINBERGER STATEMENTS ON PEACE MOVEMENT CRITICIZED

DW291559 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1615 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Manfred Kuehn commentary]

[Text] In an interview last weekend, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger termed the peace movement in West Europe a minority movement because of which the plans to station new U.S. medium-range missiles did not have to be revised. Manfred Kuehn comments in a dispatch from Brussels:

There have always been attempts to tailor the world to one's own tastes. They have even become literature, those Palmstroems [figure in Christian Morgenster's satirical poems] who even after having been run over by a car in the bend in the road try to find reasons for the impossibility of the painful mishap until they come to the firm conclusion -- against actual reality -- that what must not happen cannot have happened.

Caspar Weinberger possibly had the wrong information again, although this does not make his statement that the peace movement in West Europe is a minority movement more correct and the conclusion to be drawn from it less dangerous. Anyway, the bend in the road here in Brussels on Sunday was the Roger Square, Boulevard Max, Boulevard Ansbach and other long streets, and the car was more than 200,000 Belgian citizens who within their demands for arms limitation very energetically protested against the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles, those new U.S. medium-range missiles which the Pentagon does not intend to drop even in the light of the mass rallies in recent weeks.

Party chairmen and members of Parliament of all political lines, youth associations, trade unionists, ecologists, jurists, professors, Christians and physicians participated in the disciplined 5-hour demonstration in the Belgian capital. It is probably easier to say that the only ones absent were those who belong to the political right wing. The demonstration was marked by the view that if there is the true will to relax international tension there is no need to have Euro-missiles, which contrary to the Pentagon's opinion, increase the threat of war for Europe and the world and are extremely dangerous. That is the reason for the rally and for the demand that the government pursue an active and independent peace policy which, as the appeal of the Action Committee for Peace and Development says, must not yield to pressure by NATO to station missiles before negotiations between the Soveit Union and the United States have led to results.

Everybody knows that Palmstroen grasped at every straw to reserve his unpleasant reality. Thus it could be aruged that although 200,000 demonstrators are a lot for a relatively small country like Belgium with 10 million inhabitants, they are still a minority. But then one would be closing one's eyes to the fact that the goals of the demonstrators last weekend are popular with many more people than those who have so far taken an active part in the peace movement.

The local newspapers yesterday published the latest polls on the stationing of missiles. Some 65.9 percent of the Belgian population are against the stationing, while a genuine minority of 18.5 percent are for it. It is interesting to note in this respect that the number of missile opponents has increased roughly 15 percent since last month.

## PRESS RELEASE ON POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT

AU291507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Joint press release on friendship visit of a delegation of the Main Executive of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) to the GDR 24-26 October]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- From 24 to 26 October 1981 a delegation of the ZSMP Main Executive headed by its chairman Jerzy Jaskiernia was in the GDR for a friendship visit at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council.

Jerzy Jaskiernia was received for a friendly exchange of ideas by Paul Verner, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED. During its stay in the GDR, the Polish youth delegation had talks with Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. The meetings, which were characterized by cordiality and communist frankness, were attended by Wolfgang Herger, head of the Central Committee Department for Youth Affairs.

Egon Krenz and Jerzy Jaskiernia assessed the meetings as an expression of the traditional friendship between the youth of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, which has grown historically in the two countries during the construction of socialism under the leadership of SED and PZPR.

They affirmed the great importance of the fraternal relations between the youth of the two countries and the exchange of ideas and experiences between the FDJ and ZSMP for further strengthening the fraternal alliance of the youth of the community of socialist states, strengthening and defending socialism as well as securing peace in the heart of Europe.

Jerzy Jaskierna underlined the determination of the ZSMP to strongly oppose counterrevolution, no matter what guise it appears in. The ZSMP sets itself the objective of hobilizing Polish youth for the active struggle to implement the decisions of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the PZP's appeal to the working people to get the country out of the crisis, and of combating the policy of strikes against socialist People's Poland.

The FDJ and ZSMP expressed their concern about the course of confrontation and intervention intensified by imperialism, above all the United States and the FRG. They condemn the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, planned in implementation of NATO's long-term program of armament, as well as the decision of the U.S. President to produce the neutron weapon.

They resolutely oppose all those reactionary forces in the NATO states that want to unilaterally change the military-strategic balance. Both youth organizations agreeingly demonstrate their unshakable solidarity with all peoples struggling for national liberation and social progress.

The FDJ and ZSMP regard their friendship with the Soveit Union and their fraternal relations with the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League and the other fraternal organizations of Socialistcountries as an immutable cornerstone of their work.

During the exchange of ideas Egon Krenz briefed the Polish friends on the experiences of the FDJ in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 11th FDJ Parliament within the framework of the "FDJ-Assignment 10th Party Congress." He particularly stressed the importance of the political-ideological work of the FDJ on the basis of Marxism-Leninism for the mobilization of the youth of the entire country to further strengthen and defend socalism.

He assured the ZSMP of the full solidarity of the FDJ in the struggle against the counterrevolution and for implementing the decisions of the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

The Polish visitor praised the FDJ activities to include the youth in socialist construction under the leadership of the party of the workers class. The principle of the SED youth policy to transfer confidence and responsibility to the youth has fully stood its test in life and is the prerequisite to ensure that the FDJ can work so successfully as a true representative of the interests of GDR youth and as helper and fighting reserve of the SED. An important expression of that is the say of the young generation implemented at all social levels, and the rights and duties of the youth laid down in the youth law of the GDR.

Both sides agreed upon measures for further cooperation between the FDJ and ZSMP at a central level and within the framework of the decentralized partnership relations, on the basis of the traditional friendship of the GDR youth and the youth of People's Poland.

At the end of the visit the ZSMP delegation met for a friendly exchange of ideas with a youth brigade of the Oberspree "Wilhelm Pieck" cable plant.

## NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES COMMUNIQUE WITH PCP

AU281748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Oct 81 p 6

[Joint communique of Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] and SED on visit of a SED Central Committee delegation to Portugal]

[Text] At the invitation of the PCP Central Committee, a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited Portugal from 19 to 22 October 1981.

The delegation also included: Johannes Chemnitzer, Central Committee member first secretary of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk leadership; Alfred Marter, deputy head; and Karl-Heinz Ehlers, staff member of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations.

The SED delegation had talks with a PCP delegation headed by General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal and including Joaquim Gomes, member of the Politburo Commission and the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Albano Nunes and Carlos Ramildes, PCP Central Committee members.

During their visit the SED representatives were received by a delegation of the leadership of the Alentejo regional organization with the members of the Central Committee Political Commission, Antonio Gervasio and Dines Miranda. There the delegation visited the Municipality Chamber.

In the Montemor-o-Novo region, the delegation visited the "Red Carnation" agricultural cooperative, where they could obtain direct insight into the reality of the land reform, and had friendly meetings with agricultural workers. In Barreiro they visited the Quimigal industrial complex and met with representatives of the workers commissions,

Hermann Axen was received by Gen Antonio Eanes, president of the republic.

The delegation also had meetings with the Secretariat of the national leadership of the CGTP [General Confederation of Portuguese Workers] Intersindical and with the leadership of the Portugal-GDR Friendship Society.

At the end of the visit Hermann Axen and Alvaro Cunhal spoke at a SED-PCP friendship meeting in Barreiro.

During the consultations an exchange of views and information was conducted on the situation in the two countries, the work of the two parties and on current international developments and the communist and workers movement.

The PCP delegation reported on the situation in Portugal and its struggle in close alliance with the workers class and the working masses for the defense of the revolutionary achievements of 25 April. The delegation reported on the unswerving struggle aimed at strengthening the unity of the workers and people movement and cooperation between democratic and patriotic forces in order to oppose the subversive plans of the reaction and to defend the constitution and the achievements laid down in it as an integral element of the democratic regime and to reach a democratic alternative to the current government and its policy.

The SED delegation praised the sacrificial and unswerving struggle of the Portuguese communists for the defense of the constitutional order, the national independence and security of Portugal. It expressed the solidarity, affinity and the high appreciation of the SED for the consistent and creative Marxist-Leninist policy of the PCP.

The SED representatives reported on the initiatives of the GDR working people to implement the decisions of the 10th party congress. In contrast to the world of the capitalists, which is characterized by ongoing crises, mass unemployment, social degradation and other ailments, the GDR people under the leadership of the SED continue to purposefully build the developed socialist society.

By a dynamic increase in the performance of the national economy, an increase in the efficiency and the quality of the work, the material and cultural living standard of the people is secured and gradually developed in accordance with the socialist principle of the unity of economic and social policy. The firm rooting of the GDR in the community of socialist states, the inseparable alliance with the USSR and the CPSU are the pledge for its further successful advance.

The delegation of the PCP expressed the great respect of the Portuguese communists for the results achieved by the SED and the GDR people in building socialism, which contribute to the struggle for the freedom of the working people and the peoples.

The Portuguese communists paid tribute to the active solidarity of the SED and the GDR people with the PCP and the Portuguese people.

Both sides stressed the historic victories achieved in the struggle of the working people and the peoples of all continents and emphasized that the development in the world will also in the future be in favor of the forces of democracy, national independence, social progress and socialism.

At the same time both delegations expressed their deep concern about the increasing danger for the peace, liberty and independence of the peoples as a result of the confrontation and intensified armament policy of U.S. imperialism and the most reactionary circles of NATO.

Both delegations stressed that the aggressive strategy of imperialism, in particular the United States, aims at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries and at changing the military balance.

The advance of the peoples along the path of peace and socialism, the liberation struggle of the suppressed peoples are to be stopped and imperialist supremacy in international affairs is to be forced upon them. This policy emanates from an unrealistic estimation of the international balance of power and thus is all the more dangerous.

The delegations of both parties most resolutely condemned the plans of U.S. imperialism and NATO to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in central Europe, U.S. production of the neutron bomb, Spain's plans to join NATO and the expansion of the geographic sphere of influence of the aggressive alliance as well as the most recent decisions of the Reagan administration to produce the MX-missiles and the B-1 bombers.

These and other aggressive intentions irrefutably demonstrate that the danger for the security of mankind emanates from imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. Both parties believe that the conspiracy of the Chinese leaders with the imperialist powers, particularly the United States, which now includes the military field, as a threat to peace and international security.

The delegations stressed that the lie of an alleged Soviet military threat is meant to cover up the aggressive policy of imperialism, mislead the masses and paralyze their struggle. The anticommunist and anti-Soviet slander campaigns are not only directed against the communists, but also against all those who strive for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Both sides welcome the upsurge in the struggle for peace and disarmament in many countries of the world, particularly Europe, a struggle in which both parties are actively participating and in which women and men of the most diverse social strata, different political ideologies and religions are actively participating.

In the capitalist countries the struggle against the undemocratic and antisocial policy of the monopolies is linked with the struggle against the arms race and its grave consequences for the living conditions of the workers class and the working masses.

Both parties regard the collaboration of all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces in the pursuit of detente and disarmament as a task of the utmost importance.

Both sides spoke out in favor of serious and constructive negotiations to contain the arms race, the limitation and reduction of the arms arsenals, and to eliminate the most dangerous centers of conflict and war in the world. In this connection they praised the great importance of the peace proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The SED and the PCP welcome the forthcoming start of negotiations between the USSR and the United States. The United States must be called upon to conduct the negotiations with goal of obtaining substantial results and not with the intention of deceiving the peoples and disguising an intensified armament drive. Both delegations stressed that the struggle for peace is inseparably linked with the struggle for national independence, social progress and socialism.

The strengthening of the unity of the communist and workers movement, the increasing of cooperation and the mutual solidarity of the main revolutionary forces of the present, the USSR, the socialist countries, the countries which have entered the path of social progress and socialism.

The strengthening of the unity of the communist and workers movement, the increasing of cooperation and the mutual solidarity of the main revolutionary forces of the present, the USSR, the socialist countries, the countries which have entered the path of social progress, the workers movement of the capitalist countries and the national liberation movement are of fundamental importance for securing and continuing the liberation struggle of the peoples and for checking the aggressive plans of imperialism.

The delegations of both parties expressed their solidarity with the PZPR and with the struggle of the Polish people to defend and strengthen socialism against the subversive activities of the internal counterrevolutionary forces, which use "Solidarity" mainly as a political instrument and which are actively supported by imperialism. The strengthening of socialism in the Polish People's Republic is not only in the interest of the Polish people but also in the interest of the working people and the peoples of all countries and the securing of world peace.

The SED and PCP delegations assured the working masses and peoples of their active solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, fascism and racism.

Both parties especially reaffirmed their support for socialist Cuba, revolutionary Nicaragua, as well as for the people of El Salvador and the other peoples of Latin America who struggle against fascist and reactionary dictatorships; for the sturggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the aggression and intervention policy of imperialism, which endangers peace and security in the Middle East and in north Africa; the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan against the threat and the attacks of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists; the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who have chosen the way of socialism.

Both delegations strongly condemned the continued brutal aggression of the South African apartheid regime, supported by imperialism, against the People's Republic of Angola and expressed their militant solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and other peoples of southern Africa.

The talks between the two parties took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradeship, which characterize the relations between the SED and the PCP.

The visit of the SED delegation to Portugal was an important contribution to the continuation and the deepening of cooperation between the two parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to strengthening the friendship between the two peoples and the development of the relations between the GDR and Portugal.

A cooperation agreement between the SED and the PCP for 1982/83 was signed. The SED delegation invited a PCP delegation to visit the GDR, and the invitation was gratefully accepted.

Lisbon, 21 October 1981

## AL-QADHDHAFI GREETS HONECKER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291647 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- In a state telegram from Tripoli to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution of 1 September, declares:

On the occasion of your country's national holiday, I take pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of the Arab people of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya our sincere congratulations and wishes for personal happiness, and in wishing the GDR people progress and prosperity.

## PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ORDER

LD300048 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] During the coming months the People's Chamber Constitution and Law Committee will devote itself increasingly to strengthening public order, discipline and security as essential requirements for a substantial increase in economic performance. At its meeting in Berlin today the committee agreed on the extent, targets and partners for proposed checks. Account will be taken of observance of the labor code as well as quality standards in the construction industry, the communal life of citizens in their housing and leisure areas, and road traffic offenses. In this context the deputies called for effective support of social bodies and local authorities. The authority of a conflict and arbitration commission and the right of control of the trade unions must be improved. In general it is a question of forestalling breaches of regulations by preventive measures and stimulating conscious, voluntary discipline.

## CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES SUPPORT PEACE POLICY

AU291112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Halle (ADN) -- On Monday Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, met with the Council of the Evangelical Church of Anhalt headed by Church President Eberhard Natho, and with Gerhard Kootz, president of the Synod of the Evangelical Church of Anhalt in Halle. Helmuth Klapproth, chairman of the Halle Bezirk Council, also attended the trustful constructive talk on topical fundamental questions of the present. Concerning the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, Klaus Gysi stressed the importance of increased joint efforts of all peace forces in view of NATO's intensified armament.

The church representatives expressed their agreement with the GDR peace policy and spoke out in favor of continuing the constructive relations between the state and church in the spirit of the March 1978 meeting between Erich Honecker and the Executive Committee of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR.

## BRIEFS

TORGAU GLASS COMBINE -- The Glako glass combine in Torgau, requires roughly 60,000 cubic meters of gas a day for its production installations and smelting furnaces which operate around the clock. In addition to regular glass panes, the combine produces roughly 3,000 varieties of safety glass in different sizes including the windshields and windows for GDR passenger cars and the Ikarus buses. Since June 1981 a special department of the combine in Torgau has been producing triple-pane thermal insulation glass for building construction. The space between the individual panes of this window glass is filled with gas. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1533 GMT 27 Oct 81 DW]

## PREMIER LAZAR CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG 29 Oct

### Talks, Visit to Ruhr

LD291100 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Good evening from Bonn. Gyorgy Lazar continued his visit to the FRG today. AT yesterday's discussions in the chancellor's office, in addition to Hungarian-FRG relations, great attention was devoted to international politics; so, bilateral economic cooperation issues were in the forefront of today's discussions.

Our premier and the delegation accompanying him visited Duisburg, a large industrial city in the Ruhr region, where they visited one of the parent companies of the Mannesmann-Demag Ltd. The firm's officials, led by Chairman of the Board of Directors Hans-Guenther Mueller, showed their factory to the Hungarian premier, Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress, and State Secretaries Adam Juhasz, Janos Nagy and Szolt Bajnok.

A lively exchange of views about further expansion of cooperation took place during the visit. More energetic joint ventures may be possible, particularly in the development of metallurgical engineering. Although the possibilities for joint appearance on third markets are not currently being exploited very much, they are all the more promising.

Following the visit to Duisburg, the delegation went to Duesseldorf, the capital of the North-Rhein-Westphalia federal province, which includes the Ruhr District. In the local government building, Gyorgy Lazar signed the province's decorative golden book, immortalizing the visit. Then the delgation exchanged views with the political and economic leaders of North-Rhein-Westphalia, headed by Johannes Rau, the provincial leader.

Late in the afternoon the Hungarian-FRG talks continued in Bonn. At his residence in the Gymnich Castel Gyorgy Lazar received Social Democratic and Free Democratic parliamentary leaders. At the time of our broadcast, the Hungarian prime minister is at the Bundestag meeting Stuecklen, president of the Bundestag, and Barzel, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Gyorgy Lazar is scheduled to end his visit to the FRG at lunch time tomorrow. So, goodbye until tomorrow.

### Press Conference

LD292210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Bonn correspondent Ivan Lipovecz report]

[Excerpt] We view several questions in international politics differently and judge them differently. It is more important, however, that we are united in feeling responsible for the maintenance of peace and better cooperation between peoples, and in the readiness to work on this. It was with this sentence that Gyorgy Lazar illustrated best the essence of his 3-day visit to Bonn and his talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The two heads of government met again this morning in the chancellor's office and journalists had to wait more than an hour for the promised press conference.

The Hungarian premier called the latest discussion held today with the chancellor very interesting and, although neither divulged the details, according to Gyorgy Lazar many things were said that will give both parties cause for reflection. In our eyes this meeting was very successful, especially if we consider the effect it will have on general European development, added Helmut Schmidt.

Answering a question, Gyorgy Lazar talked about the importance of dialogue between countries with different social systems. The Hungarian premier said that in the present situation this dialogue is not only useful but necessary. In fact, it is indispensible. Helmut Schmidt agreed with a nod of the head.

## More on Press Conference

LD292212 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] This morning Gyorgy Lazar laid a wreath in Bonn's northern cemetery at the monument to the victims of the war and the fascist tyranny. Following the respect paid with the participation of a guard of honor, the Hungarian premier visited Bonn City Hall, at the entrance of which the high-ranking guest was greeted by Hans Daniels, lord mayor. In the banquet hall of the city hall, the lord mayor handed over a record album to Gyorgy Lazar, which was a selection of the works of the son of Bonn, Beethoven.

At noon Helmut Schmidt met for concluding discussions with the Hungarian premier in the chancellor's office. Their meeting went on for much longer than planned, and, as was learned at the press conference which followed, this exchange was also characterized by a good atmosphere. Drawing up the balance of his trip to Bonn, Gyorgy Lazar said the following:

[Begin recording] There are still things to be done and it is our firm intention to urge the responsible organs of the government, our mixed committee and those working in the economic sphere to make use of our existing relations. [end recording]

Chancellor Schmidt also evaluated the Hungarian-FRG talks favorably in his short statement. Following this, the heads of government answered the questions of the journalists who were present. Representing this station, we asked how the chancellor judges the possibilities of the further development of economic relations between the two countries. Helmut Schmidt said that he considers our relations generally, including our economic cooperation relations, to be exemplary. The chancellor added that in no other state in Eastern Europe do FRG companies enjoy even today as many opportunities for cooperation as in Hungary. This will doubtless expand further because this type of cooperation is equally advantageous for both parties from the point of view of both the national economy and employment.

The FRG visit of the Hungarian Premier ended with the official farewell outside the offices of the head of government. The national anthems of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany were played. Then Gyorgy Lazar and his wife said a cordial farewell to the chancellor and Madame Schmidt.

## Review of Delegation's Activities

LD291528 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 29 Oct 81

[By MTI correspondents Erika Izsak and Janos Follinus]

[Text] Bonn, 29 Oct (MTI) -- Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar is closing his official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany on Thursday. On the two previous days he had hours-long talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and met with Prime Minister Johannes Rau of North Rhine-Westphalia, as well as leading Bundestag party officials and a number of senior businessmen.

All of the negotiations were marked by a sincere desire for advancing political, economic and cultural relations on a long-term basis. During discussions on world affairs, stress was laid on the responsibility the two governments hold for peace and security in Europe.

Within the global agreement on principal issues, there were some differences in views, of course, but the talks have by all means contributed to intensifying cooperation also through facilitating a better knowledge of each other's divergent opinions.

Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress had meetings with ministers Otto von Lambsdorff of economy and Josef Ertl of agriculture. They were pleased to note during the talks the continued progress in bilateral economic ties this year. Attention was paid to potentials left untapped, hidden mainly in the development of cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. The discussions touched at length on issues awaiting solution, stemming partly from common market regulations.

Adam Juhasz, secretary of state for industry, conferred in the Dusseldorf headquarters of Thyssen corporation with board president Dr Dieter Spethman about the advancement of contacts between Hungarian companies and Thyssen and ways of introducing new forms of cooperation.

Questions related with international and bilateral relations figured in the talks of Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs Janos Nagy and Berndt von Staden, and of Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, president of the information office of the Council of Ministers, and Secretary of State Kurt Becker, president of the FRG Press and Information Office.

Gyorgy Lazar began the last day of his official programme by laying a wreath on the memorial of the victims of war and fascist autocracy. Later he is calling at the Bonn city hall. After a brief closing conversation with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at noon, they both will meet with newsmen.

Gyorgy Lazar, his wife and suite are returning to Budapest in the afternoon.

### Return to Budapest

LD291824 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, who has paid an official visit to the FRG at the invitation of Helmut Schmidt, has arrived home from Bonn. During the day the Hungarian premier had a rather longer than planned discussion with the West German chancellor. At the conclusion of the talks the two heads of government held a joint press conference.

At Ferihegy Airport Gyorgy Lazar was received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy premier, and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

## KAROLY NEMETH RECEIVES FRENCH CP OFFICIAL

LD290256 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 October (MTI) —Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received the visiting delegation of the French Communist Youth Movement led by General Secretary Pierre Zarka, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

The cordial meeting was attended by Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary.

## LABOR MINISTRY REFUSES COMPENSATION FOR STRIKE

LD291938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1837 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with questions about compensation for pay deducted for the period of the general warning strike, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs gave the following explanation:

Yesterday's strike does not come within the concept of a strike as defined in the assumptions of the trade unions act, which Solidarity and the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs undertook to observe on 30 March of this year. According to the wording of point 34 of the aforementioned assumptions, a strike consists of collective withdrawal of labor in order to defend the collective interests of employees and trade union rights and freedoms. In view of the fact that the resolution on the strike contained demands of a political nature, according to the aforementioned act, employees taking part in this type of strike are not eligible for compensation from the workplace funds for remuneration lost because of this action.

## SOLIDARITY URGES MEMBERS 'TO HALT ALL STRIKES'

NC300020 Paris AFP in English 0008 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The independent trade union federation Solidarity, faced with a possible ban by the Polish parliament tomorrow on all work stoppages, called on its members tonight to give up the right to strike.

The union's national leadership issued the appeal in Gdansk, saying it was doing so because "the economic and social situation in the country is critical."

Solidarity leaders said the "wildcat" strikes throughout the country in the past few weeks threatened to "break up" the union and destroy its "public support". As a result "it has been made impossible to achieve the union's policies and the name 'Solidarity' has become a word without meaning," they said.

"Wanting to preserve what we have gained as a union, wanting to safeguard the possibility of taking action which does not go against the interest of society, we appeal to members of 'Solidarity' to immediately halt all strikes," they said.

They said a plan for an "inter-union" curb on strikes -- including disciplinary action against violators -- was to be submitted to the next meeting of Solidarity's leadership.

"Limiting the right to strike is the primordial condition of our existence and we must abide by it. The Presidium sees no other way because under the current conditions it is no longer able to act," the appeal continued.

Solidarity reaffirmed its demands concerning food, economic reform, and access to the mass media but added: "In a situation of general chaos, striking would be an ineffective weapon."

Solidarity also said it had sent Polish premier and Communist Party head General Wojciech Jaruzelki a letter informing him of the move and asking him "to take immediate action to satisfy the legitimate demands of workers (currently) on strike."

In addition, Solidarity "demanded" from the government "immediate confirmation that workers will receive their full salaries for the period during which they were on strike."

The demand followed an earlier announcement by the Labour and Wages Ministry that the millions of workers who joined yesterday's Solidarity-led nationwide one-hour strike would have the time deducted from their pay.

The Polish news agency PAP quoted a ministry spokesman as saying that some demands of the strikers had a "political character" under the terms of a draft law on trades unions yet to be adopted by parliament but which the government and Solidarity had agreed to consider as having legal force.

## REGIONAL STRIKE ACTIONS, DISTURBANCES CONTINUE

### Pomorze Zachodnie Strike

LD291802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] A PAP journalist has been told at the construction industry's coordinating commission attached to NSZZ Solidarity's Pomorze Zachodnie regional board, that a 2-hour warning strike was held this morning in 65 enterprises subordinated to the commission.

The catastrophic situation with regard to materials in the construction industry, the fact that the agreement concluded in Gdansk a year ago between the government commission and the national construction industry commission of NSZZ Solidarity has not been implemented, are, in the organizers' opinion, the reason behind the strike alert in force since 23 October, and behind the warning strike. If talks between the two commissions do not materialize the strike proper has been proclaimed for 3 November.

### Szczecin Building Strike

NC291424 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Workers of 65 housing construction enterprises in the Baltic port city of Szczecin staged a two-hour warning strike today to protest a shortage of building materials and the government's alleged failure to apply an agreement reached a year ago in Gdansk. The union members have demanded new talks with authorities over that accord, which spelled out a range of social benefits for construction workers. They have threatened a building workers' strike throughout the region if the government refuses.

Today's warning strike was called by the local construction industry branch of the independent labor federation Solidarity.

The housing industry has been badly affected by the economic crisis in Poland. A number of firms, particularly those specializing in prefabricated housing, has been closed because of a lack of building materials.

### Warsaw University Strike

LD291840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] A 4-hour warning strike was today held at Warsaw University organized by the NSZZ Solidarity and by the Independent Association of Students. Employees and students of Warsaw University belonging to both organizations joined the strike.

The cause of the strike, and also of announced further protest actions, is a conflict at the higher engineering school in Radom. During the strike declared by the Solidarity organization at the higher engineering school in Radom, elections for a new rector were held, in accordance with the election procedure approved by the senate of the school. Prof Michal Hebda has been reelected.

However, Solidarity even questions the results of the election and the democratic character of the election procedure, and is demanding that the rector should be recalled.

The Solidarity strike held at Warsaw University was not fully supported by all other organizations operating at the university. The party organization of the university stated that it would not join the strike, and does not support the action due to controversial and unclear reports, and also due to groundless interference in the affairs of the self-managing higher engineering school in Radom.

### Tarnobrzeg Action, Talks

LD291836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The general strike proclaimed by the Solidarity executive of the Sandomierz region has continued in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. The strike involves industrial enterprises of the voivodship subordinated to the Sandomierz region executive of Solidarity. Those enterprises where Solidarity organizations are under the authority of other regional executives are not taking part in the strike. However, the Ozarow cement plant has declared its support for the strikes.

A government commission arrived in Tarnobrzeg today. It is to have talks with the strike committee of the Sandomierz region in Stalowa Wola. The commission is headed by Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and the Protection of the Environment Jan Jablonski. He, and the Tarnobrzeg voivoda Wladyslaw Bobek, this evening arrived for consultations at the Solidarity regional strike committee headquarters in Stalowa Wola.

### Sosnowice Coal Mine Incident

LD292130 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] On Tuesday the 27th an incident which has aroused the workforce occurred at noon near Sosnowiec coal mine. Some chemicals were spilled, causing the poisoning of some 50 persons.

Here is Maj Emil Solich from the municipal Civil Defense Inspectorate:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] Major, what is the danger at present in the mine?

[Solich] Well, at present there is no danger whatsoever in the coal mine. The preparation spilled there is an aromatic substance, which is added to natural gas to signal its presence when leaking. It is a slightly poisonous preparation. Yesterday decontamination was carried out by a specialist unit of the Polish Army, and today there is no danger whatsoever. There is still an odor which could linger for 2-3 days, but the concentration of the preparation is so slight that it by no means constitutes a threat to the safety or health of human beings. [end recording]

Yesterday at the request of Jozef Patyna, a Solidarity National Commission representative, the Katowice voivoda agreed to meet a delegation of the strike committee. Despite the fact that the time and venue for the meeting were fixed, the talks did not take place. The strike committee did not accept the proposal made by the Solidarity National Commission representative.

Wojciech (Kieltz), chairman of the Sosnowiec works Solidarity committee, stated that the miners are waiting at the coal mine for local authorities' representatives. The strike continues.

### Further Details

LD292246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Marian Gustek, deputy minister of mining and power, arrived at Sosnowiec colliery today. Taking part in the talks which he is holding with the strike committee are members of the colliery management. Part of the talks was transmitted over the plant's radio network. However, we have not received any information about what they touched on. The strike committee of the NSZZ Solidarity would not let journalists from our broadcasting station onto the colliery premises and so the information we have is incomplete.

The deputy prosecutor of the Urban prosecutor's office in Sosnowiec, the Urban doctor and the deputy commandant of the Citizens' Militia Urban headquarters in Sosnowiec also arrived at the colliery today. After waiting 1 and 1/2 hours for a decision from the strike committee, its representatives declared to the arrivals that the talks would not start. According to an unconfirmed report, the strike committee is demanding the arrival of representatives from the prosecutor general's office.

Some of the people who were affected by the action of the chemical agent spilled in front of the Sosnowiec colliery on Tuesday are still in [word indistinct] department of Urban Hospital No 2 in Sosnowiec and in the mining hospital in [place name indistinct]. The Institute of Labor Medicine in Sosnowiec says that most of the eight people there will be going home tomorrow. The retention of some patients in the hospital is not connected with the effects of the chemical agent spilled in front of the colliery. The majority of the 18 patients still in Urban Hospital No 2 in Sosnowiec are also feeling well today and are going home tomorrow. Those patients who may still have some complaints will stay in bed.

The chemical agent which was spilled in front of the colliery and caused the poisoning is not, as is being suggested, gas used in combat. Its action is not a threat to life. The perpetrator who spread the agent is still not known.

### Strike Continues at Lubogora

LD292130 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- The strike by Solidarity members at the Lubogora state farm in Zielona Gora Voivodship is now in its third week.

A ministerial commission headed by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Andrzej Kacala has held long talks with the strikers who voiced their grievances, including people-to-people relations, and (?charges) of ill-treatment by the state farm directory. Solidarity members are also accusing the director of a negative attitude towards the union. The strikers told the ministerial commission that removal of the state farm director and meeting of other demands are conditions for the cessation of the strike.

But a majority of the workers employed at the Lubogora farm at the locality of Niekarzyn told the ministerial commission that it will defend its director against ostracism and will never allow that he be deprived of his post. It was emphasized at the same time that the strike in Lubogora was a continuation of the known conflict linked with the incursion by private farmers on the fields belonging to the Glinsk state farm and was a planned action geared toward dismantling state farms.

It has been decided that further mediation will be conducted by a special commission appointed by the Zielona Gora voivode.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY, 28 OCT STRIKE

### 'Enemies of Socialism'

AU291205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Oct 81 p 1

[Jerzy Bielecki commentary: "Defying the Line of Understanding" -- captalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT ITS RECENT SESSION, THE SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION DISCUSSED THE SUBJECT OF THE "UNION CONFRONTED WITH A THREAT," AND ADOPTED A DECISION ON GENERAL STRIKES.

Those who brandish the slogans of defending the working people, who constantly refer to the millions of Solidarity members, again brought up an escalation in political demands that have nothing to do with trade union activities and defense of workers' interests. Well, what they regard as a "threat to the union" are legal measures taken by the authorities to curb lawlessness.

INDEED, TO CURB LAWLESSNESS, BECAUSE NEITHER THE GDANSK, SZCZECIN AND JASTRZEBIE AGREEMENTS, THE DECISION ON REGISTERING SOLIDARITY, NOR THE ACT ON CENSORSHIP PASSED BY THE SEJM AND ENDORSED BY SOLIDARITY PERMIT ACTIVITY AGAINST OUR COUNTRY"S CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIALIST SYSTEM, AGAINST THE PZPR'S LEADING ROLE AND OUR ALLIANCES.

Legal steps have actually been taken not against trade union leaders, but against antiparty manipulators, against antisocialist and anti-Soviet excesses and publications. They use Solidarity as a screen for their political gamble.

Since it is obvious to everyone -- including the influential part of the National Commission -- that it is difficult to induce the main membership body to protest, to demonstrate and to strike "in defense" of oppositional intriguers, use has been made -- not for the first time -- of the tested method to win over the public mood.

No one tries to conceal that the situation in the country is disastrous. No one tries to conceal that there are not sufficient goods even for rations. It is precisely realism and an honest evaluation of the situation that command the authorities to warn the population against possible winter hardships under the conditions of fuel and energy security. PRECISELY IN THIS CRISIS SITUATION, INSTEAD OF PRODUCING MORE AND BETTER, INSTEAD OF MOBILIZING PUBLIC ENERGIES AND ENTHUSIASM -- WHICH OUR SOCIETY HAS NEVER LACKED -- FOR COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE RESULTS OF THE CRISIS, PROTESTS AND DEMANDS ARE BEING ESCALATED AND DECISIONS ARE BEING ADOPTED ON STRIKES THAT HIT THE STRIKERS THEMSELVES -- THE WORKING PEOPLE.

To substantiate those activities, the fashionable catchword, "credibility," is being used. The authorities are not reliable. The authorities have lost public confidence. Those are the allegations made by the people fomenting those activities, people who have seized positions in various leading Solidarity teams.

Let's see: What is that "reliability" supposed to be? Isn't it the consistent line of the 1980 social accords? Isn't it the avalanche of various changes which have been taking place in our country -- certainly not without friction -- in recent months? Isn't it the partnership accepted by the government and the party as a rule for action?

But here it is to be explained that partnership applies to the people, to all people of good will. There is no partnership with all those who qualify themselves as the enemies of socialism and who act as such.

LET US HAVE AN UNBIASED LOOK AT THE FORMULA OF CREDIBILITY. THE PRINCIPLE PROMPTED IN SOCIETY THAT ONLY WHAT BEARS THE SIGN OF SOLIDARITY IS RELIABLE SEEMS TO BE UNACCEPTABLE, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT WORKERS' SOLIDARITY IS BECOMING SOMETHING INCREASINGLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT, FOR EXAMPLE, THE GENTLEMEN RULEWSKI, GWIAZDA, BUJAK OR SOME OTHERS WOULD LIKE IT TO BE.

In its strike protests, the National Commission would like to brandish -- in addition to the market situation and the "threat" to the union -- the slogan calling for taking over control of the production and distribution of goods by the so-called public council for the national economy, to be formed in compliance with its own proposal. Without going into the details of that proposal, it should be said that it has a very characteristic feature: In the council, Solidarity should be the sole representative of trade union organizations. The proposal also reserves room in the council for men of culture and science, as well as for persons trusted by the Church.

The question arises: Since we have both the executive authority -- the government -- and the representative and legislative authority -- the Sejm -- what is such a council for? Well, the National Council has an answer to this question up its sleeve: The council should act in the "transition period," until the time when the "representative bodies are elected." The latter applies to the Sejm and People's Councils. As far as the government is concerned, the formation of the council should signify that the "government's self-restriction would be compensated for by the equivalent public acceptance." Let us add: What is meant here is the "reliability" so much beloved by the oppositional Solidarity figures.

Let's be frank: It is up to all Poles to resolve the reliability of the moves made by the authorities. We cannot agree that reliability is determined and assessed by those experts and figures who programmatically declare themselves to be beyond the front of national understanding and who are avowed enemies of the socialist system.

THE PROTEST STRIKE PROCLAIMED BY THE SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION AND THE THREAT OF THE SO-CALLED ACTIVE STRIKE IS ANOTHER UNILATERAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARD WEAKENING THE DEBILITATED THREADS OF THE SOCIAL ACCORDS.

Instead of beginning constructive cooperation as proposed in the decision of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum, the Solidarity trade union movement, unfortunately, is being steered off course toward political showdowns and fighting. LET'S HOPE THAT THE DEMAGOGIC SLOGANS SUBSTITUTING FOR BUSINESSLIKE ARGUMENTS WILL FAIL TO FIND AN EAR AMONG THOSE WHO ACTUALLY DECIDE ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF SOLIDARITY -- THE MILLION-STRONG MEMBERSHIP BASIS.

## Press Comment on 28 Oct Strike

LD292314 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 81

["Bitter Lesson of Irresponsibility" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- Today's Warsaw press carries commentaries on the subject of yesterday's 1-hour strike called by the National Commission of the Solidarity trade union. The commentaries stress that not everyone yielded to the strike psychosis. Many collectives and many shop-floor workers at production enterprises, including members of the PZPR, Industrial Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions, as well as members of Solidarity, did not halt work.

TRYBUNA LUDU notes that this should have been a trade union strike of unity, but was instead a strike dividing society, inflaming nervous feelings and maintaining public concern. And what for? It was also a strike of disorientation and disinformation, the newspaper stresses. The leaflets, publications and telexes of Solidarity conveyed a different reading, often "adventageous" for this union.

It is not our job to explain, gentlemen, if you decide upon thoughtless steps; if on Friday 23 October this year, the 100-strong National Commission in an atmosphere of mirth and lightheartedness took a decision which entailed vast consequences for the whole country; if in the name of your particular political interests you decided to mobilize millions of people against stabilization and public order, then you must be aware of the responsibility that you bear.

A sense of responsibility is the basic duty of any leader. As practice shows, responsibility must be borne for irresponsible decisions.

The organizers and the participants of the strike have embarked upon a path from which it will be difficult to turn, writes SZTANDAR MLODYCH. This was a strike without a real target, a "warning" strike, but it seems in fact it was not a warning for anyone. Power lies close to those who not only understand the scale of the crisis but who can also widely popularize this scale. Yesterday's strike may, however, be fraught with consequences which were not foreseen even by its organizers. It may lead to a sharp positive awakening of primary party organizations. The Central Committee Fifth Plenum shows that this unexpected process has already begun, at least in the upper echelons. The radicalism of some of the Solidarity leadership which has been confirmed by this strange strike has suddenly halted discussions about a split in the Politburo, about changes in cadres. Reports of such a phenomenon in party organizations -- which, though earlier may have lacked resolve, in this case stated a firm "no" -- confirm that the consolidation does not concern the "upper echelons" alone.

Perhaps the only positive effect of the strike will be the start of the party's consolidation. This, however, was not what the organizers expected, SZTANDAR MLODYCH writes.

A commentary published in TRYBUNA MAZOWIECKA states that the most dangerous consequences of the perfidious decision of the Solidarity leadership are connected not with holding a strike at production enterprises but with the decision to hold it. It was of a patently political and (?oriented) nature. It would be a pity to accuse all the members of the National Commission of the Solidarity trade union of this. Among them are people good for the country. Unfortunately, it is not they who today determine the trade union's policy. The tone is being set by people who are urging the country toward confrontation.

## SOLIDARITY OFFICE RANSACKED; WORKERS 'READY'

NC291315 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The offices of the independent trade union Solidarity were ransacked last night in Skarzysko Kamienna, some 150 kms (100 miles) south of here, the Warsaw branch of the federation said today. Workers in the town informed Solidarity that they were ready to go out on strike at the branch office's word. The Solidarity information office here said that a large crowd had gathered outside the offices, calling for Solidarity and foreign newsmen to come and see the damage.

## MAZOWSZE SOLIDARITY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD292204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] A press conference was held today in Warsaw, in the headquarters of NSZZ Solidarity, Mazoqsze chapter. Our correspondent, Andrzej Juszczak, was present:

The first part, dedicated to the problems of feeding the nation, was attended by representatives of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, led by the union's chairman Jan Kulaj and first vice chairman Gabriel Janowski.

The debate focused on the recent government proposal to introduce a barter system beginning 1 November of this year. Let us recall that this means enabling farmers to purchase industrial goods for delivered livestock in the proportion 1:5. This means, for instance, that someone delivering to the state livestock worth Z200,000 would be entitled to buy industrial goods to the value of Z40,000.

Answering questions, representatives of the union pointed to the dangers concealed behind such a solution. Thus, in the first place, this system discriminates against producers of cereals or fruit. As for stock breeders, in the race for industrial goods which they badly need, this system could lead to the sale of their basic herd, that is, the herd on which further reproduction depends. In this connection, the fear is that although the barter system could perhaps ensure for us maybe an increased supply of meat, it would last only for a few months, that is, up to the time when reproduction of cattle and hogs would no longer be possible. Perhaps this view is too catastrophic but it should not be ignored.

Where, then, does the Farmers' Solidarity see a chance for the normalization of the food market? First of all in the introduction of social calm. As in no other sector, in agriculture every change in the political barometer causes either the hoarding or the sale of farm produce. In the second place, in the setting up of social control of the procurement and distribution of these products. And finally, in the government embarking on a determined anti-inflation campaign.

The second part of the conference constituted an assessment of Wednesday's warning strike and of the strikes in Zyrardow and the higher engineering school in Radom, which still continue.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who evaluated the national strike, said that according to the data coming in the strike was supported by 70-100 percent of workforces in enterprises which were supposed to strike.

The quoted view of Lech Walesa, who went to the Rosa Luxembourg works in Warsaw during the strike is significant: We are striking in this manner for the last time. We must alter the methods to those that will not result in production losses — for instance, an active strike.

## SOLIDARITY SURVEY SHOWS MEMBERS' CONFIDENCE

NC292212 Paris AFP in English 2156 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Solidarity members gave the highest points to their independent trade union and the Roman Catholic Church, respectively, and the lowest to the Communist Party in a union-led opinion poll testing confidence in the country's institutions.

The poll was conducted by the union's Warsaw chapter. It did not indicate how many Solidarity members took part in the survey.

According to the poll, 100 percent of those questioned had confidence in Solidarity and 90.5 percent had confidence in the Church, while the Communist Party earned the confidence of only 4.2 percent of those surveyed. The army came out third with 71.6 percent followed by the parliament with 47.4 percent and the militia with 17.9 percent.

The poll also showed that 25 percent believed "only the authorities" were responsible for the country's current tensions, while 46 percent thought the responsibility lie "mostly with authorities" but that Solidarity contributed "a small part". Some 19 percent laid equal blame on both groups.

## STATEMENT GIVES DETAILS OF KROSNO PLANT INCIDENT

### Citizen Carted Off

AU291555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 81 p 6

["Statement by the Government Press Spokesman" provided to PAP on the incident at the Polmo plant in Krosno]

[Excerpts] In connection with the letter addressed by the main board of the metal workers trade union to the Council of Ministers chairman to highlight the incident at the Polmo shock absorbers plant in Krosno, the government press bureau has found out the following:

The factory Solidarity commission displayed a slogan in the plant premises saying: "Truth leads to Solidarity." On 4 October Citizen Jozef Topolski, a plant worker, added a handwritten note to the beginning of the slogan: "Simple people believe that...."

In connection with that the factory Solidarity committee proclaimed a 1-hour warning strikes on 4 and 5 October, warning that a strike would be held in the entire region on 13 October.

On 7 October, a group of about 50 Solidarity members asked Citizen Topolski to leave the plant, and then -- in a manner contrary to human dignity, with offending cries and personal insults -- carted him in a wheelbarrow off the plant grounds. Despite the fact that Citizen Jozef Topolski, on his own initiative, had even removed the note before, the factory committee asked the plant director to dismiss Citizen Topolski from the plant.

Under Solidarity's pressure and in view of the consenting position taken by the factory council of the metal workers trade union, plant director Edward Nitka gave Citizen Topolski a statutory notice resulting from the impossibility of guaranteeing his personal safety, and added that Jozef Topolski's presence at the plant "aroused tension and unrest within the collective." Under the pressure from the factory solidarity committee, which in a letter to the director refused to take responsibility for Citizen Topolski's personal safety, that worker has been deprived of the right to enter the plant grounds.

At Citizen Topolski's request, the district prosecutor's office in Krosno has begun an investigation in accordance with Articles 181 and 187 of the civil code.

In connection with these events, the government press spokesman declares that the law guarantees freedom of speech both for Solidarity members and for those not belonging to that union or who are critical of it.

However, differences of opinions and polemics must not give way to lynchings, violence and public outrages against a worker.

The court will find out what specific legal regulations were violated in the incident and establish who the culprits were. The authorities concerned will draw official conclusions. Similar incidents will not be tolerated any longer. Every worker duly carrying out his duties must have full guarantees for his personal safety and must enjoy all workers' rights, irrespective of his personal opinions and affiliation with legal political, public and trade organizations. Lawlessness, moral cruelty, lynchings and hooliganism will stop before the gates of Polish enterprises, even if by force.

Having examined the case, the Council of Ministers chairman sent an extensive explanation to the main board of the metal workers trade union which -- unlike the political, trade and administrative organizations at the plant -- defended the wronged party.

In view of the justified suspicion that Citizen Topolski was dismissed from the plant under the violation of social norms without any regard for his work performance, the minister of the metallurgy and engineering industry has suspended the plant manager, Edward Nitka, from his post.

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### Manager's Suspension Withdrawn

LD292140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Rzeszow: Zbigniew Szalajda, minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, met with a delegation from the Polmo shock absorber factory in Krosno. It has been decided that the minister will withdraw his decision concerning the suspension of Edward Nitka, chief director of the factory, on condition of a simultaneous withdrawal of the dismissal of the employee Jozef Topolski. The solving of all aspects of the conflict has been handed over to the workers self-management.

## ARMY DAILY VIEWS SOLIDARITY CULTURAL PROPAGANDA

LD291716 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- "Solidarity makes use of popular culture and art for propaganda aims to an extent unmatched by any other organization in Poland's postwar history," reads a commentary in today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the paper of the Polish Armed Forces.

"The trade union's activities in this field are particularly aggressive, attacking the foundations of Poland's political system and her most vital interests" and enveloping that message in attractive artistic forms, the paper claimed.

As examples of such activities ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI quoted Solidarity's support for literary publications brought out and circulated without the consent of censors, whose aims include "inciting anti-Soviet moods, anti-state attitudes", the union's leadership's "enthusiastic support" of Andrzej Wajda's "Man of Iron", a film which was "recommended as a must for all Solidarity members" and which is a "monument to the illegal KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organization", and other initiatives.

The leadership of Solidarity aims at severing the bond between national culture and socialist ideology, the daily claimed further. It wants to substitute the latter with bourgeois-democratic ideological currents and, above all, to harness culture into the service of its own ideology.

## LEADERS ATTEND REGIONAL PARTY MEETINGS

### Olszowski in Bielsko-Biala

LD292252 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, today attended the voivodship session of Bielsko-Biala party activists called to review the country's current political and economic situation in the light of decisions of the 4th and 5th plenary meetings of the PUWP Central Committee.

Stefan Olszowski said that the atmosphere which prevailed at the 5th plenum differed sharply from meetings which were held during previous strikes. Members of the plenum defined clearly their stance and had no doubts that the latest strike had a political goal. This realization must spur on the party to greater activeness.

The latest, one-hour strike, disappointed its organisers. Today, given the country's complex economic situation, we must not permit any lowering of political activeness of party organisations and the administration, Olszowski went on. The party must be the leading force in the country and decide on the most crucial matters for the state and nation.

Echoing the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stefan Olszowski emphasized that overcoming the impasse calls for cooperation of the most active forces which support the socialist motherland, its shape and future.

The speaker continued that under consideration were many variants of such cooperation enabling, next to party activists, also people of no party affiliation, Catholics, talented, educated and efficient persons (?known) for their dedication to the cause of the nation and the country, to direct relevant areas of the country's economic life.

A matter of crucial importance in the process of such relevance to Poland is, above all, the front of agreement and cooperation of the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party as an important form of strengthening the position of the state and the government.

In the assessment of the Central Committee, Olszowski continued, the country's situation is difficult. A concentration of the political, economic and political-military authority in one hand is the only right, although certainly temporary, solution which we want to propose to the Sejm at its nearest session.

The party, the speaker emphasized, at its 9th congress formulated the policy of agreement, defined its credibility towards the economic and defence alliance and also condemned hooligan anti-Soviet excesses.

Later in the day Stefan Olszowski attended the plenary meeting of the (?party works committee in the small car factory in Bielsko-Biala) which discussed the ideological-political tasks of the factory party organization following [words indistinct] of the factory Solidarity commission were invited to the meeting.

The speaker sharply rebuffed allegations of Solidarity members that the party could not be regarded as representative of the working class, total criticism by Solidarity of the party throughout its existence and negation of the party's unquestionable achievements. Arresting the fall of production and that of the national income, restoration of [words indistinct] country's economy are matters of the greatest urgency at present, said Olszowski.

## Szczecin Discussions

LD291412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The PZPR voivodship conference in Szczecin continues its deliberations today. The plans of action of the voivodship party organization up to 1983 are being discussed. Much attention is being focused on matters connected with market supplies and the situation in production as far as Szczecin enterprises are concerned and on the problems of Pomorze Zachodnie farmers. During the discussion, critical assessment was made of the Szczecin communists' movement and the Szczecin party forum. It is emphasized that in the current situation it is essential to consolidate the party ranks.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee, is taking part in the proceedings.

## Further Details

LD292358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The second part of the PZPR voivodship program conference was held in Szczecin today. The meeting adopted a resolution containing, among other things, a report by the voivodship committee executive, a report by the voivodship audit commission and the voivodship party control commission and speeches in the discussion.

The directions of activity of the voivodship party organization for the next 2 years have therefore been approved. In addition, in view of the current social and political situation in the country and in the voivodship, the Szczecin party discussion forum and Szczecin communists' movement were put under deligation to cease their activity. The conference stated that the basic area for activity by party members should be, first and foremost, basic party organizations and the problem commissions of the voivodship committee.

Those taking part in today's discussions recognized the urgent need for cooperation with all trade unions, but with recognition of the constitutional principles of the governmental system of the Polish People's Republic and its international alliances. In the opinion of those assembled, an important role in strengthening party ranks is played by correct intra-party information and work with the akitv. A lack of that information makes work enormously difficult. The conference also recommended that the voivodship committee should constantly review the methods and forms of work of the administration and the leading management cadres in the voivodship.

Taking part in the conference's second part was Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

## Barcikowski on Solidarity

LD300942 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- At a PUWP conference in Szczecin today, member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski said, inter alia: Our party is the main, not to say the only, force which has all this time been countering anarchy, a decline of production and a deterioration of the situation of the working people. We have been doing it with great persistence ever since the crisis started, Barcikowski said.

Solidarnosc had a great chance to play an important role in socialist renewal. Now we know it has largely lost this chance straying on the road of total negation and destruction by means of its actions -- initiated by some, supported by others, but always contributing to a disorganization of the economy.

Obviously, it is relatively easy to fan negations and social tension. It can bring popularity in the short run, but it is too little in the long run. It also takes skill to organize strikes. However, this method does not serve a solution of any problems. Now more and more people realize that not only does such action solve no problems, but it also does harm to the economy and it cuts at the root of society's material existence. A society [that] would give its standing consent to the terrorism of strike as a method of forcing solutions would sentence itself to downfall. In the long run, the society cannot accept this totally carefree and irresponsible attitude of various "leaders", who carelessly issue orders forcing people to strike, Barcikowski said.

He also dwelt on the need to exact fulfilment of duties from various bodies of state administration and on the need to fight chaos.

## Koszalin Meeting Views Strike

LD301014 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The directions of the activities of party organizations since the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenums were the subject of a voivodship conference held in Koszalin today for first secretaries of local party echelons, activists from political and social organizations and delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

During the conference, which was chaired by Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, the first assessments of yesterday's strike in the voivodship were also presented. Compared to previous strikes this one was much less widespread. It was particularly calm in the parishes. Then the Koszalin voivoda, Jan Urbanowicz, described the course of the conflict in certain factories in Koszalin Voivodship and the state of talks with Solidarity in the Pobrzeze region. In conclusion, Eugeniusz Jakubaszek shared his observations about the course of the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenums. In accordance with previous demands, delegates of the regional strike committee of the Pobrzeze region met with the Koszalin voivoda, Jan Urbanowicz, to determine the date and place of individual negotiating groups. It has beed decided that talks will start after 1 November but no later than the 6th. The aim of these talks is not only to clear up local problems but also to halt fresh protest actions. Strike alert continues to be in force throughout the region. This will be suspended as soon as talks are begun and will be called off after specific agreements are initialled with the authorities by the regional strike committee.

## Jelenia Gora Meeting

LD292240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] A plenary meeting of the voivodship committee of the PZPR was held in Jelenia Gora today. The tasks of party organizations in the introduction of economic reform were defined and the present political situation in the voivodship was assessed. It was stated that the introduction of the reform is linked with the need to undertake many unpopular actions. Also, it must be taken into consideration that periodical phenomena will appear which will temporarily worsen the population's living conditions. Hence, in the process of introduction of the reform the activity of basic party links is necessary, as is the participation of party members in the preparation of enterprises for the transfer into new economic and legal principles. Works teams for economic reform must develop their activity. In Jelenia Gora region self-management bodies have been elected in a large number of factories.

The task of the party organization is to see that self-managements operate in accordance with the bill approved by the Sejm, and that their operation links the interests of every employee with the interests of the workforce and with the social interests.

Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Zbigniew Michalek was present at the plenum in Jelenia Gora.

## Michalek Remarks Noted

LD300930 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- At the Jelenia Gora PUWP voivodship committee plenary meeting, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek stressed that the consistent implementation of the resoultions of the 9th PUWP Congress and the decisions of the latest CC plenums is of essential importance to the party. The party and the government are implementing the economic reform. We must share in the effort of overcoming the crisis in Poland, Michalek said.

The situation is very difficult: Poland has many ties with the capitalist countries. We are short of hard currency. There are mounting problems in the purchasing of raw materials, in cooperation. Because of that industrial production is declining. Now, particularly miners and farmers have an important part to play in overcoming the crisis. It is very important that the production of coal goes up.

We expected more aid to the economy from agriculture this year. Unfortunately, we are not receiving this aid, for inflation has also been noted now in both our cities and the countryside. Although they have it, farmers do not sell grain to the state, for it does not pay to sell it.

Meat shortages are the most acute. According to preliminary estimates, half of the animals raised by farmers are sold on the black market. It should be remembered that the economic reform will also provide for overcoming the crisis in agriculture.

Referring to the recent tension and conflicts, Michalek stressed that there is a political struggle under way. However, we are not struggling to defeat, but to win Solidarnosc over. Now people realize that strikes lead nowhere, he said.

### Messner at Staszic Coal Mine

LD292250 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Professor Zbigniew Messner took part in a working meeting of party activists at the Staszic coal mine today.

Taking the floor, Messner stressed that, guarding the principles of the system, the party is striving to broad social concord in order to extricate the country from the crisis. All the patriotic social forces which do not oppose socialism should participate in this effort. Poland must be a normal country, where law binds all. It must not be devastated by strikes. Solidarity leaders should be able to tell between the good and the bad.

Messner also dwelt on the functioning of state and economic administration. From the viewpoint of controlling things, the work of local operational groups will be of great importance, he said.

## SEJM 17th PLENARY SESSION AGENDA PREVIEWED

LD291956 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The 17th Sejm plenary session will open at 1400 tomorrow.

The Sejm elders approved this afternoon the session agenda which has as its first point the speech by Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Judging by yesterday's speech at the plenum, we may expect that Wojciech Jaruzelski will concentrate on the country's most important social, political and economic problems. We may also expect proposals for changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers and a Sejm demand that an end be put to indolent activities and the further deterioration of the crisis.

The second item on the agenda is a government report on the implementation of this year's tasks and on initial precepts of the plan and budget for the coming year, which will be presented by Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers planning commission.

Following these two items, a debate will be held. The number of deputies who want to speak is not yet known, to date 20 deputies have signed up to speak, but the final number will not be known until just before the opening of the session. In any case, the Sejm session can be expected to continue until Saturday.

Also on the agenda is the first reading of the government draft of the teacher's charter, which will be presented by Minister of Education Boleslaw Faron.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS OFFICIALS

### Sabowski, Beim Biographies

AU291521 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 Oct 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Chronicle of Personnel Changes"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers chairman has appointed Prof Dr Zdzislaw Sadowski as the government's deputy attorney for economic reform with the rank of undersecretary of state in the Council of Ministers office.

Born in Warsaw in 1925 into a family of the working intelligentsia, Zdzislaw Sadowski graduated from the main school for planning and statistics and holds the degree of professor doctor in economic sciences.

From 1946 to 1949, he worked in the National Economy Bank. At the same time, he was engaged in 1947 as lecturer at the main trade school and later at the main school for planning and statistics. In 1953, he moved to the University of Warsaw as assistant professor. During 1965-70, he was professor at the University of Gdansk, and from 1970-72 deputy director for development planning and economic policy at the UN Secretariat in New York. In 1972 he was appointed deputy director in the planning institute. Since 1980, he has been a professor at the University of Warsaw.

At the suggestion of the minister of internal affairs, the Council of Ministers chairman has appointed Brig Gen Stanislaw Zaczkowski undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs after recalling him from the post of commander in chief of the Citizens' Militia.

The Council of Ministers chairman has appointed Brig Gen Jozef Beim commander in chief of the Citizens' Militia.

Born in 1928 in Czestochowa into a working family, Brig Gen Stanislaw Zaczkowski graduated from the A. Mickiewicz University in Poznan with an MA degree in law.

Since 1946, he has been a Citizens' Militia functionary and since 1966 has held responsible, leading positions in local Citizens' Militia units. In 1967, he was transferred to the Citizens' Militia headquarters, where he continued to hold various leading positions. From 1971-77, he was deputy commander in chief of the Citizens' Militia and from 1976 [as published] commander in chief. He is a PZPR Central Committee candidate member.

Born in 1937 in Klaniny into a family of the working intelligentsia, Brig Gen Jozef Beim graduated from the Production Economy Department at the University of Warsaw. In April 1956, he joined the Citizens' Militia. From the rank of a militiaman he was promoted to the position of deputy district commander, city commander and deputy voivodship commander in Krakow. In 1978, he was appointed deputy commander in chief of the Citizens' Militia, where he remained until recently. He is a PZPR member.

### New Poznan Voivoda

LD292324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, after consulting the Poznan Voivodship People's Council, has appointed Marian Krol to the post of voivoda of Poznan. Since 1 January 1979, Marian Krol has been a department director of the Poznan Voivodship state insurance company.

## OPOLE REGIONAL ACTION GROUP BEGINS WORK

LD292226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Lt Gen Zbigniew [name indistinct], coordinator of Opole Voivodship regional action group; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Zbigniew [name indistinct] ] In our voivodship, our action groups are operating in 57 parishes.

[Question] What kind of reception have they been given?

[Answer] A very good one. This is shown by the fact that only are the leaders of our groups tackling certain problems, but the inhabitants of individual parishes are coming to us with problems.

[Question] How is the activity of these groups (?defined)?

[Answer] (?First and foremost) we deal with many problems of the local administrative authorities' failure to settle various matters, as well as failure by the voivodship to settle matters for the local administrative authorities.

In the parish shop in Jasienica, our group observed many irregularaties in selling: The manageress was hiding goods and selling goods to her closest friends. The parish administrative officer immediately intervened; today inventory is being taken in that shop and as of 1 November that lady will probably no longer be working (?there).

We do not want to take over the work of the administrative and state authorities in the regions, but rather to help them solve these various problems.

## AUTONOMOUS UNIONS FAVOR NATIONAL FRONT

LD300934 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- The working group of the confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions has defined its standpoint towards the country's situation.

The confederation feels that national agreement and cooperation must become institutionalized to provide a platform for political and social forces determined to take immediate action to counteract the collapse of the country, overcome the crisis and carry through profound socio-economic reforms. These goals should be pursued by a national front grouping the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, as well as occupational and social organisations and religious institutions. The confederation is against creation of social bodies which would in fact place themselves above the government, and against usurping by one trade union only of the right to represent the interests of the working people. The Autonomous Trade Unions are against strikes as (?an instrument in) political struggle. At the same time the confederation considers proclamation of strikes on economic grounds as the inalienable right of trade union organizations.

## FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PROTESTS ANTI-USSR PROPAGANDA

LD292034 Warsaw PAP in English 1915 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (PAP) -- A message to the Polish nation was issued today by a representation of social forces of Warsaw and all Poland, activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Speaking to an assembly of various social circles here, deputy head of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, writer Jozef Ozge-Michalski, said that now that enemy forces are posing a threat to socialism and attempts are launched at disrupting Polish-Soviet friendship, it is necessary to address a message to the nation. We shall not allow a violation of the principles of unshakeable friendship, brotherhood and our country's advantageous relations with the USSR, Ozga-Michalski said.

The message unanimously adopted by participants in the meeting says, inter alia:

Using the difficult situation due to the grave economic, political and moral crisis, reactionary groups which have got the upper hand in the authorities of Solidarity are pursuing an indiscriminate campaign against the government and the PUWP and using the motto of the so-called "self-governed republic" to overthrow people's rule in Poland and weaken our country's ties with the socialist community.

They have been waging anti-Soviet propaganda, trying to turn the moods of social discontent against the Soviet Union and other socialist states. They are trying to weaken our alliances, relationships of friendship and cooperation with them.

The society must put an end to the anti-Soviet campaign. We are stating categorically that the friendship, alliance and brotherhood of our nations are guarantees of free Poland's development.

The guarantee of Polish-Soviet alliance is the PUWP, and not the opportunist "allies" who would like to justify our relations with the Soviet Union only with Poland's geopolitical location, and not an ideological and historical rationale and our nation's experiences.

We shall defend friendship and brotherhood from enemy designs, for this is what the interests of our nations demand, for this is the historical interest of socialist Poland, the message concluded.

## VARIOUS SOVIET SOLDIERS' GRAVES DESECRATED

### Memorial in Zabrze

LD271156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] We have been informed by Capt (Albin Gorski), press spokesman of Katowice Voivodship Citizens' Militia [MO] Headquarters, that an unknown person desecrated a monument in honor of Soviet soldiers in Zabrze, Ulica Dubiela, at 1700 yesterday. Someone poured paint over the memorial plaque on the monument's plinth. The municipal MO command in Zabrze is investigating the incident.

### Monument in Lubaczow

LD282048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Another act of vandalism was committed last night in Lubaczow, Przemysl Voivodship The monument of gratitude was covered with paint. Thanks to the vigorous and speedy action of the Citizens Militia, the perpetrator of the act was apprehended. He is Jozef Kopciuch, age 17, inhabitant of Lubaczow, unemployed and not studying anywhere. He has a record of being punished by the collegium for offenses for the disturbance of public calm and order. He admitted desecrating the monument, and the public prosecuter in Lubaczow ordered his arrest.

Young people from the Tadeusz Kosiuszko complex of construction schools in Zielona Gora havr protested the damaging of monuments of national memory and have issued an appeal to their contemporaries to act in a mature and prudent manner, and to condemn unequivocally such acts.

## Soviet Official Views Graves

AU281022 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 81 p 6

[PAP report: "Soviet Consul General in Sandomierz"]

[Text] On 21 October, Georgiy Rudov, Soviet minister plenipotentiary and consul general in Krakow, visited Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. He familiarized himself with the socioeconomic situation in the voivodship. Accompanied by Janusz Basiak, voivodship PZPR committee first secretary, he inspected the Soviet war cemetery in Sandomierz at which, a week ago, Colonel W.S. Skopenko's grave was descrated. The consul laid a bunch of flowers at the grave.

In the afternoon he met Boy Scouts and students of Sandomierz construction schools who pledged to restore the monument to the heroic liberator of the city.

## 'Vandals' Condemned

AU281018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 81 p 2

[A. Leszczynski report: "Condemning the Vandals and Moral Accomplices" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WE ARE IN SANDOMIERZ, AT THE MILITARY CEMETERY WHERE 10,000 SOVIET SOLDIERS REST. THEY OFFERED THEIR LIVES WHILE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF SANDOMIERZ LAND. ONE OF THE BLOCKS IS NUMBERED 368. SMASHED PIECES OF THE GRAVE SOCLE LIE AROUND THE LIGHT MARBLE PLATE. ONE OF THE FRAGMENTS BEARS THE PHOTOGRAPH OF A YOUNG MAN IN UNIFORM, AND ANOTHER ONE THE INSCRIPTION: TO WASYL FIEDOROWICZ SKOPENKO -- 1912-1945 -- HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION AND LIBERATOR OF SANDOMIERZ -- THE CITY INHABITANTS.

On 20 October, thousands of Sandomierz inhabitants gathered at the solder's grave disgracefully desecrated by three students of the local elementary school. There were particularly many young people with bunches of chrysanthemums in their hands.

In an atmosphere of solemnity and mournful melancholy, the floor was taken by Wladyslaw Serzysko, one of those Sandomierz inhabitants who personally knew the heroic colonel.

"If we want," he said, "the graves of our fatherland's sons to be respected in other parts of the world, we must respect the graves of the sons of other peoples, who rest in our land." The speaker recalled the admiration Colonel Skopenko had for the beauty of Sandomierz and the solicitous assistance he accorded to the city inhabitants in the first months after the liberation.

Tadeusz Pfeiffer also knew the colonel. Emotionally, he said: THESE ARE OUR COMMON GRAVES DESERVING OUR HONOR AND RESPECT. I HOLD IN CONTEMPT BOTH THOSE WHO DESECRATED THIS GRAVE AND THE MORAL ACCOMPLICES OF THE IGNOBLE ACT.

The floor was taken by Jolanta Burek, student of the eighth grade at the elementary school No 4, the same one attended by the perpetrators of the grave desecration:

"We tell them with all our indignation that we are ashamed to bear the same school insignia they do. We promise to take pious care of both this and other graves of our liberators."

A very emotional speech was delivered at the Sandomierz cemetery by Jozef Ozga-Michalski, deputy chairman of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, who had met Colonel Skopenko, too, as the war-time commanding officer in Sandomierz:

"COLONEL SKOPENKO, MY FRIEND, FORGIVE THOSE BLINDED YOUNGSTERS WHO DO NOT KNOW WHAT THEY DO, AND WE PROMISE YOU TO UNMASK THOSE WHOSE ACTIVITIES AND WHOSE HOSTILE PUBLICATIONS WE HOLD IN CONTEMPT. WE REGARD WHAT THEY DO AS TREASON TO THE FATHERLAND's INTERESTS.

Jan Basiak, voivodship PZPR committee first secretary in Tarnobrzeg, was the last speaker. He condemned the perpetrators of the ignonimous act and announced that the grave would be restored by public efforts to its full grandeur.

Condemnation of the act and pledges to restore the grave were also voiced in the resolution which was read on behalf of the public by Stanislaw Ciastek.

Bunches of autumn flowers covered the smashed pieces of the socle and the grave plate. Torches were lighted. Another couple of Boy Scouts mounted the guard of honor.

According to our information, A VOLUNTARY VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE HAS BEEN FORMED TO RESTORE COLONEL W. SKOPENKO'S GRAVE. SCOUTING ORGANIZATIONS WILL COLLECT FUNDS FOR THAT PURPOSE. THE STUDENTS OF SANDOMIERZ CONSTRUCTION SCHOOLS HAVE PLEDGED TO PERFORM BUILDING OPERATIONS AT THE CEMETERY. A PUBLIC COMMITTEE AT THE GORZYCE TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT PLANT PLEDGED TO CAST A NEW SOCLE.

### Desecrator Detained

AU291658 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 81 p 2

["Detention of the Culprit of Monument Desecration in Przemkow"]

[Text] PAP -- A monument to fallen Soviet soldiers was desecrated recently in Przemkow, Legnica Voivodship. Krzysztof B., a fitter at the conservation plant in Zary, was found to be the perpetrator. In a state of intoxication, he tore away the five-point star from the obelisk, smeared it with oil paint and threw it away. The culprit has been locked up in Glogow city jail. The Citizens' Militia organs are investigating the case to establish the conditions under which the offense was committed.

### Desecrators Indicted

AU291703 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 81 p 2

["Perpetrators of Monument Desecration Have Been Indicted in Jedrzejow"]

[Text] PAP -- The Kielce Voivodship prosecutor's office has issued an indictment in the District Court in Jedrzejow against Jedrzejow inhabitants Miroslaw S., Krzysztof N. and Robert G. They have been accused of desecrating the monument of gratitude to the Soviet Army on 15 July 1981, smearing it with oil paint and scribbling insults to the Soviet Union on the socle.

## AFP ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST TYPHUS IN GDANSK

NC291406 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct (AFP) — A vaccination campaign has been launched against a typhus outbreak in the Baltic port city of Gdansk, the Health Ministry's sanitary inspection service reported today. The service — contradicting claims made today in Paris — said only 15 cases of the disease had been reported, all in a specific part of the city. It added that all 15 had been hospitalized and were receiving appropriate treatment and drugs, and that they did not expect the illness to spread.

They said a shortage of hygiene products probably caused the outbreak. The report was at variance with a claim in Paris by the "Medecins Sans Frontieres" (Doctors Without Frontiers) organization, which characterized the outbreak as an epidemic for which there was an inadequate supply of drugs.

The group, quoting health sources in Poland's independent Solidarity union federation, also said the entire country was suffering from a "serious lack of medicines and hospital equipment". "Numerous health services are at present paralysed and doctors find the greatest difficulty in carrying out even the most urgent treatment", the organization said in a statement. "Some operating theatres have been forced to close down because of a lack of surgical gloves, syringes and bandages," the statement added.

The association said that drugs and equipment had been sent to Tosun Hospital, 200 kms (160 miles) west of Warsaw, and other truckloads were ready to leave for Poland.

## TRADE, CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH ITALY SIGNED

LD272350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Pavel Wasielewski report from Rome]

[Text] in Italy the Polish trade delegation, headed by Antoni Karas, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, has ended 2-day talks.

The head of the Polish delegation was received by the Italian minister of foreign trade, Nicola Capria, and held talks with the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Bruno Corti, (?and) with the joint chairman of the Polish-Italian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation, as well as with the director general of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade.

A review was made of the current state of economic cooperation and trade exchange between Poland and Italy, particularly in the area of Poland's credit requirements, and the difficulties in the export of some Polish products to Italy.

As a result of the talks, an agreement was initialled granting Poland credits of $50 million in order to finance advances within the framework of credit deliveries of industrial semi-products, spare parts and components, as well as investment goods to Poland.

This credit was given on preferential conditions and makes it possible to employ the credit limit, offered earlier by the Italian side without the need for expenditure in ways usually (?paid) [words indistinct] in cash. The signing of this document is expected next week in Warsaw.

## SD DELEGATION PAYS WORKING VISIT TO GDR 26-29 OCT

LD3000028 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 29 Oct 81

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Tomaszewski]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (PAP) -- A delegation of the Democratic Party [SD] CC, led by members of the Presidium and Secretary of the CC Alfred Beszterda, stayed in the GDR on October 26-29. Members of the delegation met vice-chairman of the GDR Council of State and Chairman of the Liberal Democratic party of Germany [LDPD] Manfred Gerlach. They had also talks with member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the central board of the LDPD Rudolf Agsten.

This was a working visit to exchange experiences in the ideological work. The hosts were interested in some problems connected with overcoming the socio-economic crisis in Poland and the share of the SD in it. Representatives of the LDPD leadership were told about the course of the 5th plenary meeting of the SD CC which deemed dialogue and cooperation of all patriotic forces as a condition for overcoming the crisis.

## CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW ON ECONOMY, DISARMAMENT

AU281951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Report on interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the West German Weekly "DIE ZEIT"]

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct (AGERPRES) -- As it has been announced Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, granted an interview on October 22 to West German journalist Christian Schmidt-Hauer of the weekly "DIE ZEIT". Here is a summary of the interview.

Asked to assess the development of the relations between Romania and West Germany both from a bilateral point of view and in the European context, just as the possibilities of expanding the economic cooperation between the two countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

It will soon be 15 years since diplomatic relations were established between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany at a time of tension and many queries in the development of international life. I think these relations established between our countries impacted favourably on the course of international life, in Europe in particular, and contributed a lot to the policy of detente, to stepping beyond the cold war.

In this period the relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany have developed markedly. Economically, the Federal Republic of Germany continues to hold a very important place in Romania's economic exchanges. However, mention should be made of some states which are acting very resolutely and are in a position to outrun the FRG in point of economic relations wtih Romania. But we hope the FRG too will further work and preserve the place it won in the economic relation with this country.

We have achieved certain cooperation projects. Unfortunately, some of the ventures we agreed on at a certain moment have not been carried to completion. A certain disbalance has obtained, unfavourable to Romania. I must say though that in the last two years the commercial balance has been in excess for this country, which we use in order to equilibrate the financial balance after the prior disbalance. We hope this will be done very soon so that we can step up the exchanges between our countries on a basis of real equilibrium.

As for the implications of the world economic crisis on various countries and the ways of solving it, the Romanian head of state said:

It is true that the economic crisis -- with all it means, including the energy, oil, raw materials and financial crises -- has spread practically over the whole world. It can be called a world crisis, and it shows more or less, in all states irrespective of their social system. Maybe certain states do not or would not recognize openly this reality, but life has the upper hand and causes it to be strongly felt in all fields. True, the economic crisis is worst felt in the developing countries. This situation indeed makes a top priority of the need for collaboration by all nations in the world, by different groups of states -- developed capitalist countries, socialist countries, developing or, as they are called, Third World countries -- to the end of finding the necessary solutions for overcoming the crisis and shaping new relations, based on equality, mutual respect and advantage, such as to render it possible that the difficulties bred by the crisis, be removed, that all states develop adequately.

In no circumstances however can each people's interests be disregarded. Any solution and any decision should take into account each people's right to development, to free access to the gains of science, to a free and dignified life. A people cannot be asked, in the name of some supernational interests, to renounce its independence, its freedom, its own economic and social development. On the contrary, international economic cooperation must necessarily lead to economic and social progress and to strengthened economic and political independence for each and every country.

Considering the economic crisis, the existing monetary problems, the high interest rates, Romania believes that in the relations between our countries -- as in fact in the relations with all states -- emphasis must be given to achieving full harmony of the commercial balance, as we no longer want to resort to credits because of the very high interest rates. That is the explanation for our concern to ensure imports through full compensation with Romanian exports. We believe this serves both the interests of the German partners and ours, and constitutes a good basis for developing mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation. We think there exist possibilities for a further expansion, in the years to come, of our cooperation and economic exchanges -- and, for our part, we shall act in this direction.

Referring to the priorities Romania will establish in the future for industrialization and to the development of agriculture, President Ceausescu specified: [Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German on 30 October published on pages 9-10 the 4,000-word text of the Christian Schmidt-Haeuer interview, adding the following passage at this point: "It is true, at the 12th party congress and also in the party program earlier, we envisaged the principle of harmonious development of the national economy under which industry and agriculture must develop closely together so as to guarantee a balance in the national economy as well as a further enhancement of the people's standard of living."]

Proceeding from this principle we are now giving priority to developing the energy and raw materials base, in order to fill the needs of the national economy to a larger extent with our own resources; at the same time, we are giving emphasis to agriculture so as to ensure both the necessary agrofood and raw materials for a number of industrial activities. The current five-year-plan -- for 1981 to 1985 -- is grounded precisely on these orientations. We are firm about promoting the policy of balanced development of the two basic sectors in the Romanian economy.

Certainly, class aspects cannot be overlooked, given that social classes exist and, probably, will continue to exist for a long time before a classless society is achieved. We are for such a society and hope we shall come to it as soon as possible. But it is obvious that world economic life, the social relations are and will be influenced by the interests of various social classes, by differences between these classes and, more generally, by certain countries' policy of domination and oppression, of inequality, of enrichment by exploiting other countries and nations.

Therefore, to solve the complex problems of the current economic crisis we must act toward a new international economic order, taking into account, of course, the diversity of social systems and classes, but proceeding from the principles of equity and equality, of mutual advantage and the observance of each people's national independence and sovereignty. We must realize that economic difficulties can only be overcome if new principles are adopted in international relations and each people's interests are observed.

Asked how far the Romanian economy is affected by world rises in prices and how Romania faces this development the Romanian president answered:

I have already said that the world economic crisis, particularly oil and energy prices as well as the exaggerated interest rates have hit all states, therefore Romania too. I am referring to this because, unfortunately, we also witness a decline in the prices of certain raw and other materials produced chiefly in the developing countries, which actually leads to widening gaps between the rich and the poor. What happens is not a uniform and balanced rise in prices and this unfortunately hits the poor again. In fact it has always been so. That is why new relations should be achieved, such as to avert this kind of a situation in the future.

With this in view, Romania has been acting for these influences to be as weak as possible. So, we place special stress on the principle of balance, of compensation in the development of relations with the socialist countries, with the developing countries as well as with the developed capitalist countries, avoiding, insofar as it can be done, the adverse impact of fluctuating prices. But a fundamental solution can only be derived from a general agreement to set international relations in order and base them on equity.

Referring to the recently issued decrees on questions related to the population's supply: [The DIE ZEIT version adds the following passage at this point: "In addition to other steps, Romania in fact adopted a number of measures in the two decrees aimed at a better supplies to the consumer of foodstuffs, agricultural produce and other products."]

These measures are stemming from the basic principle enforced, that is, to strengthen territorial self-management and self-supply, to enhance the role of local bodies in ensuring the population the necessary supplies of food. They are first aimed at stimulating production, at improving the organization of activities everywhere so as to guarantee the population better food supplies.[The DIE ZEIT version addes the following passage at this point: "It goes without saying that measures have also been taken against the tendency to hoard goods beyond what is necessary for reasonable consumption. Such hoarding obviously creates difficulties in supplies to other citizens

["The means at the disposal of our society are adequate to guarantee good supplies to the consumer. As far as the per capita consumption of calories is concerned, we even surpass consumption in the Federal Republic of Germany. According to statistical data, FRG citizens consume 3,363 calories per capita compared with 3,368 calories per capita in Romania, The per capita consumption of grain products in the Federal Republic of Germany is for example, 68 kilograms; we have targeted a grain consumption of 180 kilograms for this year and the next. I mention this only to emphasize the fact that with respect to general consumption, we are in a position which we consider to be good indeed. But we do intend to guarantee that all products will be made equally available to all citizens."]

We have envisaged an improvement, in the coming 4-5 years, in the structure of consumption, by augmenting consumption of animal proteins. [The DIE ZEIT version adds the following passage at this point: "In the past 10 years, for example, we have doubled meat consumption; yet, it is lower than in the Federal Republic of Germany. For the next few years we plan to achieve balanced consumption by means of a gradual reduction in grain consumption and an increase in meat consumption."] We have decided to initiate a special programme to ensure the best possible supplies of food, naturally, in accordance with the specific conditions in Romania. We cannot copy the consumption pattern in one country or another. To this end we have adopted these measures. To this end we are acting; we want to ensure the population adequate food supplies and continuously upgrade the people's welfare.

Answering a question regarding Romania's proposals on disarmament and the prospects one can foresee in this domain, Nicolae Ceausescu stated: [The DIE ZEIT version adds the following passage at this point: "It is generally known that an extremely serious situation emerged in international life in general and in Europe in particular as a result of the arms race and, especially, of nuclear armament. It was decided to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe; likewise, it was decided to produce the neutron bomb, which is to be stationed in Europe as well. All this contains grave dangers to peace, to the existence of civilization, to all people, and to life in Europe and on our planet."]

Romania has made a number of proposals in this regard. We believe that everything must be done to halt the development of armament to start curtailing military expenses and, accordingly, armaments, nuclear armament being given priority.

Particularly, we consider that whatever necessary must be done to impede the siting of new American missiles in Europe and come to the withdrawal of Soviet missiles. We think positively about the negotiations that are to be held on this matter, but we deem that the European countries themselves must be active because their life is at stake. Not too long ago, the president of the United States said that a limited nuclear war might be arrived at in Europe. It is true, these missiles do not reach the United States. That is why we, Europeans, must act so as not to allow these missiles in Europe. We can hardly accept the idea, the view that Europe might be destroyed in a conflict in which the big powers might suffer but little harm. We stand for a disarmament which can avoid military confrontation. Naturally, we do not wish the big powers to get into confrontation, but we do not want at all to stay in the middle of their confrontation either. That is why of prime importance to us is the question of halting the location and deployment of these missiles, of the neutron bomb.

We sympathize with the demonstrations taking place in Western Europe, and chiefly in the FRG, against such military steps, and we assess them as expressing a high level of conscience, the people's wish to live in freedom, independence, to solve their problems by way of negotiations.

We attach great importance to the problem of lowering military expenses and allotting part of the sums released as aid to the developing countries. We consider that military shows must be put an end to, and a policy of collaboration espoused such as to help the socio-economic development of each nation.

I wish to stress it again that in our view the masses of the people, besides governments, have an important role to play in this regard, that they can and must determine the governments to lead a real policy of peace, of respect for the peoples' national independence.

Speaking about Romania's national policy Nicolae Ceausescu said: [The DIE ZEIT version adds the following passage at this point: "What I wish to mention in the first place is that the RCP has always advocated a society in which all citizens have the same rights and, of course, the same duties, regardless of their nationality.

["At the very moment when the RCP assumed leadership in our country, it began the practical implementation of this national policy of full equal rights."] We are proud we can say that we have achieved in Romania full equality for all citizens, no matter their nationality. This is mirrored by the right to work, to participate in political activities, in running the country's affairs, by the right to education and by the creation of all material prerequisites for people to be trained in the language of their nationality, by the creation of the necessary framework for cultural and artistic activities to be carried in the languages of these nationalities. We are, I believe, the only country in Europe to have 14 theatre houses where performances are given in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, to have publications and literature printed in these languages. We have achieved and we will continue to steadily promote this national policy as we deem it to agree with the socialist principles of humanity and equality, with the building of a society of social and national equality and justice.

It is true, there were and there still are citizens of German nationality who have expressed their wish to reunite with their families. We regard this problem as a natural wish when it is a real reunion they want, that is, with close relatives, and we consider that this reunion must be achieved both ways. Yet never -- neither in the past, nor now -- have we encouraged, and never shall we, citizens of one nationality or another to leave Romania. We have always thought that the Romanian citizens, of whatever nationality, must stay in Romania, must work and fight here to build themselves the life they wish, and not look somewhere else for, so to say, a warmer place.

In this spirit we shall militate in the future too, unswervingly promoting the national policy of fully equal rights, we shall firmly act for the economic and social development of all regions, for this will build a sound material base for the implementation of the just policy of equal rights.

Asked how Romania, that declared at the all-European meeting in Madrid for all multinational manoeuvres close to national frontiers in Europe to be given up, considers that this proposal can be materialized and requested to assess the prospects of the process of detente and security in Europe, the Romanian head of state answered: Romania considers we must do anything possible to implement the decisions adopted in Helsinki as concerns cooperation and security in Europe. We regard these documents as a unitary package. Naturally, we must start from the need to reinforce confidence and give up such actions as might cause distrust and suspicion among states, like the manoeuvres performed in one spot or another, nearby the frontiers of certain states.

We have advanced several proposals for the adoption of firm measures to enhance confidence and give up a series of military actions, for convening a conference on confidence building and disarmament in Europe.

I believe it is in the interests of all European countries to reach an adequate agreement in this respect. Brandishing arms does not build confidence. On the contrary, historical experience shows that it causes distrust, suspicion and eventuating in conflicts.

We wish the meeting taking place in Madrid to adopt a cluster of measures in this regard, to pass to organizing a conference devoted to confidence building and disarmament, to ensure the follow-up of the Helsinki conference by calling new such conferences. In this respect, Romania has offered to host the next meeting in her capital city, Bucharest, being convinced that she can provide all necessary conditions for its holding and that she can contribute to strengthen confidence and cooperation in Europe.

[The DIE ZEIT version concludes with the following passage at this point:]

["In conclusion I would like to convey to the readers of your paper and to all the people of the Federal Republic of Germany my cordial greetings and the best wishes for their well-being, peace, and progress."]

## FRG'S CARSTENS CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

### Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU262052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Oct (AGERPRES) -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on October 26 for President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mme Veronica Carstens.

The dinner was attended by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, other Romanian officials.

The officials accompanying the president of the Federal Republic of Germany on his Romanian visit were present.

During the dinner, that proceeded in a warm, cordial atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Karl Carstens proposed toasts.

### Ceausescu Toasts Carstens

AU262056 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 26 October official dinner in Bucharest for FRG President Karl Carstens]

[Text] Greatly esteemed Mr President, greatly esteemed Mme Carstens, esteemed FRG guests, esteemed comrades,

I take great pleasure in warmly greeting you, Mr President, esteemed Mrs Carstens and your aides as guests of Socialist Romania, and in cordially wishing you welcome in our country.

Your visit constitutes an expression of the ascending course witnessed by the Romanian-West German relations, of the will of the two countries and peoples to collaborate ever more fruitfully in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect.

History has proven that since time immemorial the Romanians and the Germans have had ties and contacts, have exchanged material and spiritual assets, have taken action for an ever better mutual knowledge. I wish also to mention that the population of German origin, which at various times during history came and settled on certain territories of our country, has lived in harmony with the Romanian people, has identified itself with its destiny, with its aspirations in the struggle for freedom, independence and progress, making an active contribution to the great moments of our national assertion, to the materialization of the Romanian national unitary state. All these rich, nice traditions witness a fresh, strong development nowadays.

It will soon be 15 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany. Reality has proven this to have played an important positive role in the evolution of the international life, in Europe in particular, to have made a great contribution to the policy of detente, to leaving behind the "cold war" period. I wish to note with satisfaction that over this period the Romanian-West German relations have witnessed strong development, grounded on the understandings and agreements reached by our countries, on the joint documents adopted during the mutual summit visits.

Along this line I want to mention the importance of Federal President Gustav Heinemann's visit to Romania in 1971 and the agreements concluded on that occasion; my visit to the FRG in 1973 and the solemn declaration I signed in Bucharest in January 1978 on the occasion of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit. In the spirit of those documents -- which resolutely base our bilateral relations on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage the trade exchanges developed continuously and the economic cooperation intensified, the collaboration in the field of technology, science, culture as well as in other domains of mutual interest expanded widely. Over the last five years the mutual exchanges of goods doubled, the Federal Republic of Germany holding an outstanding position in Romania's foreign trade. I am convinced, Mr President, that your visit, the talks to be conducted the following days and the agreements to be reached will confer even larger dimensions to the Romanian-West German collaboration and cooperation, under the conditions of an even, mutually advantageous trade balance sheet, according to the interests of each of the two countries, of the general cause of understanding, detente and peace in Europe and worldwide.

We are glad that the visit you are paying to our country will give you a chance to know directly the work, life and preoccupations of the Romanian people that -- in tight unity -- unfolds an intense constructive activity devoted to the country's economic and social development.

The firm application of the policy of nationalities pursued by our party and state, the harmonious development of the productive forces in the entire territory of the country and the rise to a new flourishing life of all the countries of the homeland lead to conditions for actually ensuring fully equal rights to all citizens, irrespective of nationality, for their full assertion in all the fields of activity. We shall keep promoting most firmly this policy, considering it to meet fully the principles of humanism and equality, of national and social justice that make the foundation of the socialist society we are building in Romania.

Although different in point of social system, Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, being European countries, have many interests in common. They are equally interested in cooperating actively, in all fields, both in order to ensure their own economic and social thriving and to help the promotion of a policy of peace, collaboration and detente in Europe and worldwide.

We consider the present international situation to be particularly complex and contradictory. Under the circumstances, we consider that more than ever there is need for an ever tighter union and collaboration among all the peoples, among the advanced forces in view of halting the aggravation of the international situation, of resuming firmly the policy of detente, independence and peace. On the other hand, however, the old imperialist policy of inequality and domination, of interference in the affairs of other states, and of consolidating and dividing spheres of influence continues to be promoted. This, coupled with the sharpening world economic crisis and the accentuation of the arms race, generates particular tension in international life and poses great dangers for peoples' independence and freedom and for international peace.

It is in this spirit that Romania is taking action making an active contribution to finding solutions to the great problems confronting mankind, to the efforts for collaboration, detente and peace. We broadly develop our cooperation with the socialist, developing and nonaligned countries and, in a spirit of peaceful coexistence, with the developed capitalist countries and all other states in the world, regardless of social system. We militate firmly for security and collaboration in Europe, for a conclusion in positive results of the Madrid conference -- that resumes proceedings tomorrow -- so it may result in the convening of a conference devoted to strengthening of confidence and to disarmament on the continent, in a wide, unhampered development of the European collaboration, in ensuring the continuity of the process of collaboration and security initiated at the Helsinki Conference, by organizing fresh reunions. Everything is necessary to be done for a united Europe where, in spite of all differences in point of social system, a wide unhampered collaboration might develop in a climate of full equality, confidence and mutual respect. Under the present circumstances, when Europe has become a huge arsenal that can destroy the entire planet several times over, when the idea of a limited nuclear war is put forward, we believe that everything must be done for halting the siting and development of new medium-range nuclear rockets on the continent, for halting the fabrication of the neutron bomb, for avoiding the destruction of Europe in a nuclear war between the great powers. We have viewed with sympathy the great mass manifestations taking place in this sense in Western Europe, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany and assess them to be an expression of the lofty conscience and responsibility of the peoples for the destinies of Europe, of their determination to live in peace, in full independence and security.

As a matter of fact, we consider that the most topical issue today is the halting of the arms race, the passage to real measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. We must say a resolute no to armament, a resolute no to the neutron bomb, a resolute no to all mass destruction weapons! Everything possible must be done to put the wonderful achievments of human genius and of modern science and technology exclusively at the service of peace and progress -- and not of destruction and war. All efforts of humankind should be channeled toward defending the most fundamental right of peoples, of humans -- the right to life, to peace, to free existence.

In conditions of ever closer interdependences characteristic of contemporary evolution, it is necessary that the policy of force and threat with force be definitively given up, just like the military actions that inflict big damages and sufferings upon the peoples, and the most resolute settlement start of all inter-state issues only by peaceful, neogitated means. In this spirit we consider that the efforts must be intensified for achieving a global, lasting and just peace in the Middle East, for the political settlement of all disputed issues in Asia, Africa and other regions of the planet. There is no conflict or problem -- no matter how difficult -- unable to find solution by negotiations conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

Starting from the reality that one of the most serious issues of our days is the very difficult condition in which some two thirds of the peoples of the world live, the big gaps between the rich and poor countries, which bear most negatively on the whole world socio-political development, we consider that more resolute actions should be taken for finding solutions to eliminate this situation. Everything possible should be done for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new international economic order, grounded on full equality and equity, that should favour the faster progress of all peoples, of the lagging countries first of all, facilitate all nations' broad access to the gains of modern science and technique, ensure the world economic stability.

The just and durable settlement of all these complex issues calls for the active participation of all states in international life, on an equal footing.

A very important role devolves in this respect on the small and medium-sized countries, on the developing and nonaligned countries which are profoundly interested in a policy of independence and peace. We also consider it necessary to enhance the role and contribution of the United Nations, of other international bodies in world life.

I am convinced, Mr President, that our two countries will cooperate ever more in the world arena, in the service of the noble ideals of the peoples, and of freedom and independence, security and peace.

With these thoughts, and convinced that your visit to Romania will provide fresh impetus to our good bilateral relations, let us raise a toast to:

-- Your health, Mr President, and the health of esteemed Mrs Carstens;

-- Your people's progress and prosperity;

-- Friendship and cooperation between our countries;

-- Peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world;

-- The health of all of you! (lively applause)

## Carstens Toasts Ceausescu

AU262100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2017 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Report on toast by FRG President Karl Carstens at 26 October official dinner given for him in Bucharest by President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Thanking President Ceausescu for his appreciations, for the hospitable reception, President Carstens evoked at the beginning of his toast the traditions of economic and cultural links between the peoples in the two countries.

For a long time, President Carstens said, Romania citizens of German nationality rendered valuable services of mediation in the development of the bilateral cultural relations, thanks also to the possibilities offered to them to preserve their own culture and cultivate their language. Romania has a respectable legislation in this domain, appreciated the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, thanking President Nicolae Ceausescu for the fact that the German ethnical group is afforded the possibility to preserve its own cultural life. This will mediate in the future, too, between our countries.

Declaring for the development of the contacts meant to ensure mutual acquaintance and respect between the citizens of the two countries, President Carstens appreciated and thanked for the understanding with which applications of Germans from Romania to settle down with their family members in the Federal Republic of Germany were granted. The mutual settlement of humanitarian issues, he said, will keep being in the future, too, an essential element of our positive bilateral relations.

Referring to the positive course of the bilateral economic relations, President Carstens said: Romania has traversed under your leadership, in a relatively short period and with comendable energy, development stages which took by far longer in other regions of the world. The speaker mentioned the tangible upsurge of the commercial relations between the two countries, mentioning that in the latest decade the goods exchanges have trebled, the trade balance being in 198[illegible] almost even. There are 50 cooperation ventures between the German and Romanian industries. The investments promotion agreement provides more congenial conditions for the foundation of joint companies, President Carstens went on, anticipating that the joint government commission handling special projects will establish fresh economic links.

Stressing the outstanding importance of political relations, the president of the Federal Republic of Germany said inter alia: Their intensity can be noted from the long list of mutual visits. On the German side, I mention the visits of Federal Chancellor Brandt, Federal President Heinemann, Federal Chancellor Schmidt and several visits by the foreign minister. On the Romanian side, your visit, Mr President, in 1973, holds the pride of place. Besides, several visits were made by Romanian prime ministers and foreign ministers, by other ministers, and there have also been the annual consultations between the foreign ministries.

My current visit is the second visit paid to Romania by a West German president in ten years, and Romania is the first country in Eastern Europe I have ever visited in my capacity as federal president, the speaker mentioned.

Pointing to the necessity for continuous dialogue nowadays, when the political climate is so fomented and restless, President Carstens evoked developments in various zones of the world (Afghanistan, Central America and South Africa, the Near and Middle East), "which, he said, are just as worrying as the multiplication of the acts of strength and terrorism".

Then, the speaker said:

"The change in the military balance of forces in Europe in these last ten years is worrying not only to us. Our claim for a military equilibrium rules out both the acceptance of a steady position and the tendency toward military supremacy. The solution should of course be found in negotiations on the limitation of arming and on disarmament. It is in this direction that all governments and states ought to work.

The Federal Republic of Germany, continuing its policy of ensuring peace, will do everything it can for diminishing the conflict potentialities and lessening the tension. It is by this that we obey also in pursuing our national target, namely to work for the building of a peaceful climate in Europe, in which the German people may regain its unity based on free self-determination.

The economic deadlock, the poverty and hunger, in parallel with the steep growth of population in many parts of the world will face mankind with most difficult problems. They can only be solved through collaboration. They can be solved also between states with differing social systems. In this sense, the relations between our countries are a good omen.

My visit should serve the consolidation and deepening of the contacts.

We have mutual interests and we ought to collaborate wherever possible, at the CSCE, for human rights and at the UN. We have the same stand as regards the fundamental principles of international law: observance of territorial sovereignty and integrity of all states, renunciation of force, non-interference in other states' internal affairs.

Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany belong to Europe. You said it yourself, Mr President, ten years ago: "Romania, as a European country, is vitally interested in seeing a climate of respect and confidence among nations, entrenched on our continent, and new-type relations, of collaboration and cooperation established among all states.

"We consider that there are favourable conditions in Europe -- a hearth of civilization that gave mankind great material and spiritual values, but also the place where in our century two world wars started -- to become a zone of peace and cooperation. This accords not only with the interests of the peoples on the continent but also with the interests of all peoples of the world.

"We agree with what you have said, Mr President; Germans and Romanians live on the same continent. The future of their countries is closely linked to each other. You may consider our visit as proof of our wish for collaboration and goodwill", concluded President Carstens.

## Carstens Visits Sibiu County

AU292023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 29 the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Carstens and his wife, Mme Veronica Carstens, and the other West German officials continued their visit of the Sibiu County.

In the morning the distinguished guests visited schools and museums in Sibiu. The first cultural place they visited was the Bruckenthal museum. Next they visited the mathematics and physics lyceum No 1 where teaching is performed in German, a school of old tradition, that has been functioning for over 600 years. Hermann Schmidt, the director of the lyceum, made a brief presentation of that school's evolution, stressing its development in recent years and the special attention paid by the Romanian state to ensuring the students best conditions for education. The students performed a fine artistic programme.

Next visited was the evangelic cathedral and the bishopric palace of the church, the "Gheorghe Lazar" Lyceum, one of the first lyceums in Transylvania, founded in 1692.

The guests watched with interest in installations specific to the peasants' technique in various domains, at the Museum of the Popular Technique, organized in the open, by the side of the lake in the Dumbrava.

The ethnography museum and other monuments in Cisnadioara and Cisnadie that they visited next, rounded off the image of the rich historical, artistic and cultural treasure of Sibiu and its beautiful surroundings.

In the afternoon President Karl Carstens and his wife, Mme Veronica Carstens were the guests of Apoldu de Sus village in the Miercurea Sibiului commune, an old settlement where Romanians and Germans have lived and worked fraternizing for centuries.

The West German president then visited the wine making centre of the state agricultural enterprise in the locality, which enabled him to know results the enterprise scored in production also in the other domains of activity. In the afternoon, President Karl Carstens, Mme Veronica Carstens, the other Romanian and West German officials that accompanied the distinguished guest on his trip, returned to the capital city.

## Ceausescu Receives Genscher

AU291721 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, who is accompanying FRG President Karl Carstens on his official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The FRG foreign ministers extended cordial greetings and wishes for good health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He also thanked the Romanian head of state for the opportunity to meet with him again and to discuss certain issues concerning the development of Romanian-West German relations and the international situation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend friendly greetings and best wishes to the West German chancellor.

During the meeting the sides exchanged detailed views on the evolution of Romanian-West German relations and on certain topical international issues. In this respect they pointed out that the relations of economic cooperation between the two countries have shown continuous expansion and development in recent years and stressed the decisive role of Romanian-West German summit meetings for promoting and deepening relations of cooperation between Romania and the FRG in all fields of activity.

Both sides emphasized that there are broad opportunities to intensify and diversify the ties between the two countries and the Romanian-West German cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields and established the necessary measures to make better use of these opportunities. In this respect they decided that action should be taken to expand goods exchanges and to develop and diversify production-sharing and cooperation in third markets. They stressed that the consistent promotion of this cooperation is to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of detente, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides also discussed certain topical international issues. In this respect they expressed concern over the international tension as a result of the accumulation of still unresolved problems, the persistence of conflicts in certain parts of the world, the accentuation of the economic crisis and the intensification of the arms race. They reiterated the need to intensify the efforts of all states to put an end to international tension and to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace, cooperation and respect for national independence. The sides also stressed the need to increase efforts to peacefully resolve the conflicts in various parts of the world through negotiations by eliminating the use or threat of force in relations between state.

The two sides paid particular attention to the situation in Europe and stressed the need to act to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting, which should give new impetus to implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, attaining lasting security on the continent, developing unhampered cooperation between European countries and strengthening the climate of cooperation and peace. The Madrid meeting should also agree to convene a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe. They assessed that the attainment of lasting and real security in Europe requires a transition to concrete measures to halt the arms race, to cut down on military expenditures, troops and armaments and to strive for disarmament, parimarily nuclear, without which one cannot conceive of peace and tranquillity in Europe and throughout the world.

In this respect the sides pointed out the need to establish an arms balance at the lowest possible level by halting the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, bringing about the withdrawal of the existing missiles and halting the production of new mass destruction weapons.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher also pointed to the fact that would peace and stability imperatively require concrete steps to eliminate underdevelopment and to attain a new world economic order, which can limit the impact of the current economic, energy and financial-monetary crisis and allow the lagging countries to develop under conditions of full equality, in accordance with their aspirations for well-being and progress.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## More on Genscher, Ceausescu

LD291802 Hamburg DPA in German 1633 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest/Bonn, 29 October (DPA) -- In a more than 2-hour-long talk with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Romanian state and party head Nicolae Ceausescu has expressed understanding for the German demand that in order to achieve a zero-option the Soviet medium-range SS-20 missiles would have to be dismantled. According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Genscher explained the German position on this subject, which was at the center of the talk, and stressed that it would not be sufficient for the zero-option -- no NATO counterarming within the framework of the twin decision -- if the Soviets only moved their SS-20 missiles to more distant areas. A zero-option would also have effects in other areas of arms control.

Both sides further agreed that everything would have to be done to ensure that the CSCE followup conference in Madrid achieved agreement on a European disarmament conference with the aim of achieving confidence-building measures in the whole of Europe. Genscher said on this subject that such an agreement would usher in a new phase in East-West relations.

The special envoy of the federal government, ambassador Friedrich Ruth, is soon to have talks with his Romanian colleagues on German ideas about the principles of disarmament. At the same time Romania is to investigate whether it can support these suggestions.

In the talk with Ceausescu both sides were of the opinion that Europe should play a greater role in the world. The foreign ministry spokesman said that Genscher had explained his ideas of a political union of Europe in this context.

Further subjects of the talk were the north-south summit conference in Cancun, the possibility of joint German-Romanian cooperation in third countries, the question of a joint investigation of the possibilities, for an agreed development policy, and bilateral relations. Ceausescu expressed special interest in stronger economic cooperation.

### Carstens Returns to Bucharest

AU291706 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] FRG President Karl Carstens and Mrs Veronica Carstens returned to Bucharest this afternoon from Sibiu after their 2-day trip through several towns in our country, which gave them the opportunity to become acquainted with various aspects of socio-economic development in Romania. On their arrival at Otopeni Airport, the high-ranking guests were met by Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, Nicolae Constantin, Gheorghe Pana, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the ministry of foreign affairs, and other officials. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, was also present.

President Karl Carstens was accompanied on his visit through the country by Comrade Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of the machine tool industry, electrical engineering and electronics; Lt Gen Constantin Popa, deputy chief of staff; Ion Rimbu, Romania's ambassador to Bonn, and other Romanian and West German officials.

### Leaders' Wives Meet

AU292130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2050 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Oct (AGERPRES) — On October 29, Elena Ceausescu meet Mme Veronica Carstens.

During the interview, Mme Veronica Carstens imparted her impressions of the visit made in the capital and in the provinces, warmly thanking for the possibility afforded to get to know achievements of Romanian culture, art and science.

A talk took place, which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

### Ceausescu, Carstens Talk Again

AU292133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2045 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, had a fresh round of talks in the evening of October 29.

Participating were Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and federal minister for foreign affairs of West Germany.

President Karl Carstens presented in this frame his fine impressions of his two-day visit in several localities in Romania, which afforded his acquaintance with the life of the Romanian people, its activity dedicated to raising the material and spiritual welfare.

The president of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed keen thanks for the hospitality he enjoyed during his visit here, for the friendlyness shown to him all along his trip.

President Karl Carstens assessed highly the way of settlement of the national question in Romania, stressing the broad rights and freedoms enjoyed by the German-speaking population in Romania.

The two heads of state continued the exchange of views on bilateral questions of mutual interest. The talks proceeded in the same cordial atmosphere of understanding and mutual respect, highlighting both parties' wish to expand and deepen the collaboration on various planes, to strengthen the collaboration in the world arena between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security, cooperation in Europe and the world over.

### More on Talks

LD291952 Hamburg DPA in German 1818 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Oct (DPA) — Federal President Karl Carstens and Romanian state and party chief Nicolae Ceausescu met for a third talk on Thursday evening in Bucharest, at which the status of Romanian-Germans and the unification of families were discussed. Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who had come to the Romanian capital this morning, also took part in the talk.

The German delegation has brought a list of 300 hardship cases to Bucharest to hand to the Romanian side. In 1980 approximately 16,000 Romanian-Germans were able to emigrate to the Federal Republic. In earlier years the figure had been approximately 11,000. By September of this year the Romanian authorities had issued 9,000 permits.

In connection with the state visit of Federal President Carstens, a program for the years 1981-82 within the framework of the cultural agreement was signed on Thursday in Bucharest. It includes the fields of science, education, music, art exhibitions and guest performances. Of particular note is the exchange of scientists and students as well as cooperation of several universities of both states.

Carstens and Ceausescu will meet for a closing talk on Friday morning. The federal president and Federal Foreign Minister Genscher will then fly back to Bonn.

### Andrei Meets Genscher

AU292014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic, had on October 29 an interview with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Opinions were exchanged on the development of the relations between Romania and Federal Germany as well as on aspects of the current international situation.

A series of concrete ways and means were discussed for applying the decisions made at top level to expand bilateral collaboration in domains of joint interest and particularly to develop and diversify commercial exchanges,economic, industrial and technical cooperation on equilibrated bases and in keeping with mutual advantage.

### Dinner for FRG's Carstens

AU292046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Oct (AGERPRES) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, met on October 29, during a dinner, with the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Carstens, and Mme Veronica Carstens.

Participating in the dinner were Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The dinner passed in an ambience of cordiality and mutual esteem, under the sign of the good relations that were established and are developing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

### Cultural-Scientific Accord

AU292016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Oct (AGERPRES) -- On October 29, in Bucharest there has been signed a programme for the application, in 1981-1982, of the agreement of cultural and scientific collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The document stipulates collaboration actions and exchanges to be achieved in the field of science, education and culture, in view of a better mutual knowledge and rapprochement between the two countries and peoples, as an important contribution to expanding the cooperation on a European plane.

### Carstens Departs 30 Oct

AU300950 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1916 GMT on 30 October 1981 carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Bucharest of FRG President Karl Carstens and his wife Veronica. According to the announcer, the guests are seen off by "President Nicolae Ceausescu, members of the State Council and government, leaders from central institutions and civic organizations, generals and high-ranking officers of our armed forces and members of the FRG Embassy in Bucharest, as well as numerous Bucharest residents."

The national anthems of the two countries are played after which the two presidents are reported to review an honor guard. The announcer adds that before the departure, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Karl Carstens had a last "round of talks which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect."

President Nocolae Ceausescu is reported to have taken cordial leave of President Karl Carstens and Mrs Veronica Carstens. The live relay ends at 0934 GMT, without any speeches being made.

### Further DPA Reportage

For the Hamburg DPA account of FRG President Carsten's visit, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 29 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

## PRC LEADERS THANK CEAUSESCU FOR GREETINGS

AU291050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

From the bottom of our hearts we want to express thanks for the congratulatory message extended to us on the 32d anniversary of the creation of the PRC.

May the cordial relations and feelings of deep friendship between our parties and countries, and between the Chinese and Romanian peoples, strengthen and constantly develop.

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

## COMMENT ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

### Sundic: 'Parting of Ways'

LD292156 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Contrary to some expectations, the PZPR Central Committee announced no changes in the country's party and government leadership at its fifth plenary session yesterday. Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, who was elected first secretary of the Central Committee at the fourth plenary session, replacing Stanislaw Kania, retains the offices of premier and defense minister. In Poland's postwar history this is the first time that one person has held three key offices in the party and government. This also represents the true picture of present-day conditions in Poland.

Apart from appealing to the Solidarity trade union to give up strike and protest actions, the Polish Government and party leadership is unable to offer the nation anything else, while Solidarity for its part accuses both the government and the party of being unable to find a way out of the crisis. On top of this accusation, which is said by many to be harsher than any former ones, Solidarity insists that the shortage of food in the country is the result of a premeditated action by the authorities, aimed at psychologically exhausting society and turning it against the trade union.

Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, conveyed both to the government and to the party that the trade union will look for a different way out through fresh conflicts unless the party and government do not stop using deceit and leveling accusations against Solidarity. The view of several of observers to the effect that this is the most dangerous trial of strength between the two sides to date is not far from the truth, but the question which causes most concern at the moment of whether the way out can be found through confrontation remains unanswered. Only one conclusion can be drawn from all that has been said in the last few days and that is that neither side, neither the government nor Solidarity, wishes to yield.

This is no longer a matter of lack of trust or missed opportunities but a complete parting of the ways in appraising what has happened to date and what should happen in the future. Solidarity categorically denies that its activity is aimed at overthrowing socialism in Poland and yet as time goes on the party and the government persistently keep repeating their assertion that that is what Solidarity wants.

Consequently, all the signs are that General Jaruzelski's appeal to Solidarity yesterday to give up strikes and threats will not meet with a positive response, and everything points to the conclusion that even if it wanted to act thus the trade union leadership is no longer able to control the situation.

It is equally obvious that the PZPR Central Committee faces the same problems in its efforts to convince the party rank and file to oppose the strikes organized by Solidarity. The role of the army in Poland, despite its popularity, has in practice been reduced to the role of extinguishing minor fires and thus the expectations that General Jaruzelski, regardless of the powers which he has already been given and those that he may be given at the Sejm's forthcoming session, will be able to do more to calm the situation are very slight. After all, if the way out is sought or the tendency prevails to seek it through letting the army do what the party has not been able to do, confrontation will be inevitable, which presupposes much more serious action on Polish soil.

Things are obviously not easy for the Polish leadership, but they will be even more difficult if it decides to use force in an attempt to find a way out of the blind alley in which Poland has found itself. The fact that the dialogue between the party and government on one hand and Solidarity on the other has deteriorated into a dialogue between the deaf points to the conclusion that neither one side or the other has done all that should have been done. Solidarity has most likely asked for too much, though with every right, while the leadership has been obsessed since the beginning of the crisis in the country by the fear that Solidarity wants to overthrow socialism.

However, if socialism has to be protected from the working class, then the workers and the leadership will never agree on what kind of socialism they should build. This, at the same time, is the most difficult of all the problems facing Polish society.

## POLITIKA: 'Quickening Race'

AU291900 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 81 p 2

[From the "International Review" column by Dj. Radenkovic: "Race Is Quickening"]

[Text] In Poland it seems as though a fateful race is quickening, a race between realism and hysteria, between renewal and chaos and between unification and division.

The forces favoring the victory of reason under difficult circumstances are mobilizing at an accelerated pace while at the same time the forces in which some want to destroy the socialist system and others want to restore it to its previous form, which is unacceptable today and which would be only another way to its destruction, are also maneuvering at an accelerated pace.

The arrival of the premier, Gen Jaruzelski, at the head of the party and the dignified departure of the previous general secretary, Stanislaw Kania, have not jeopardized but rather confirmed the line of dialogue, agreement and accord. The outlines of a political offensive are being traced. The fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee is being held only a week after the fourth plenum. It is planned to quickly carry out cadre and structural changes. Jaruzelski is promising a socialist renewal and an energetic stand. He wants to create a government with wide support and form a "coalition of national salvation," an alliance of the social forces that would infuse the country with confidence and move socialism forward.

The extremists of the opposing sides want to forestall this settling of the conditions; being ideologically far removed from each other, they are objectively mutually helping each other in this connection. The disorders in Katowice and Wroclaw in recent days provided simultaneously both an alarming and an instructive scene: the bureaucratic-dogmatic elements acted aggressively and provocatively with the intention of inciting the aggressiveness of the "radical" members of Solidarity, counting on using in this connection the hopeless food situation, the social and psychological tension and anti-Soviet slogans.

Judging by all the available evidence, the coming weeks will be decisive.

## KOSTIC HOLDS TALKS WITH LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER

AU291919 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 81 p 1

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Yesterday, Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, held talks with Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state.

During a long coversation which was held in a very friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged about the further economic and financial cooperation between the two countries within the framework of supporting the economic stabilization program in Yugoslavia. The policy of cooperation between developed and developing countries, the global talks and the role of the IMF and the World Bank for reconstruction and development in and the contribution of these two financial institutions' to the development of developing countries were also discussed.

## UBIPARIP RECEIVES USSR GOSPLAN'S BIRYUKOV

AU291916 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav section of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has received Viktor Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and president of the Soviet delegation to the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Soviet Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Transport, which is being held in Belgrade these days.

## JOINT TALKS WITH PRC AVIATION DELEGATION BEGIN

AU291212 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 81 p 9

[Text] TANJUG — Borivoje Srebric, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, yesterday had talks with a PRC aviation delegation led by Shen Tu, general director of the CAAC air company.

The further promotion of cooperation in the field of transportation, as part of developing overall economic cooperation, was discussed.

In the talks, both sides positively assessed cooperation between JAT and the Chinese Aviation Company.

## FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD291044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Oct (TANJUG) — At its session today the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly discussed the report on the implementaion of the SFRY assembly resolution (adopted in 1978) on the free exchange of labor in social activities. The introductory report was ready by Boro Petkovskiy, deputy chairman of the Committee for Socio-Political Relations of the Federal Chamber. He stressed that the implementation of the resolution has contributed to the establishment of basic social and organizational premises for further, more meaningful and richer construction of the system of self-management interest organization. Up to the end of last year 3,842 interest communities in the field of social activities had been set up.

Petkovski mentioned the problem of the transformation of self-management interest communities into some kind of parastatal institutions and the emergence of a kind of dualism reflected in the fact that these self-management interest communities have at their disposal enormous social wealth (over 12.36 percent of our social product) while management and executive organs of socio-political communities have retained a very important position in legislative activity and other activities channelled into social activities. The objective expression of this dualism is the interplay between executive organs and self-management interest communities' expert services, on the one hand, and between management and executive organs of sociopolitical communities on the other.

This is why a major portion of joint requirements goes on being fixed by law and we have the paradoxical situation where the organs even lay down the volume and the content of joint requirements in education, science, culture and in the health service while others have to secure the material resources for these requirements. All this happens without reference to the results of work, social productivity and material possibilities of the economy. Business is planned and carried out without reference to the basic constitutional subject, the worker in matieral production who is organized along self-management lines, and without reference to the ability of income to support all this.

In this situation most ciricism is directed against the system of self-management interest organization which is blamed for all the problems of the socioeconomic system. However, all this unequivocally shows, Petkovski stressed, that the problems are much deeper and that they are not to be found in the system of self-management interest organization but in our inconsistencies, in our social inertia and in inadequate involvement in the implementation of the basic constitutional concept whereby the workers should control the totality of social conditions, resources and results of work -- that is to say joint requirements.

We should not entertain any illusions, Petkovski said, that our economic possibilities can sustain the present level of earmarking for joint requirements out of our national income. At the present time we shall probably have to reduce radically the resources for the joint requirements by resorting to financial instruments. Nonetheless, Petkovski said, these are administrative and partial measures. We will have to go along the road mapped out by our constitution and the law of associated labor, that is to say we will have to work on fulfilling the constitutional position of the workers to decide, together with the working people in social activities, about the overall results of their work, including their ability to meet joint requirements.

The second direction of our actions must be channeled into encouraging all positive elements in the system of the self-management interest organization. A serious approach must be taken to overcome the practice whereby joint requirements are laid down by legislation and whereby these requirements are worked out from the top (republics and provinces) downwards toward the basic social economic subject. For this reason the Federal Chamber, Petkovski said, must tackle systematically an analysis of the lesgislative regulatory powers of the federation which in one way or another restrict the implementation of the constitutional concept of self-management, interest organization and of the development of a free exchange of labor.

The report on the implementation of the SFRY Assembly resolution on a free exchange of labor was assessed in the trade unions as good and realistic. It was noted at the same time that very modest and unsatisfactory results have been attained in the free exchange of labor and in the interest organization along self-management lines. This was said in the discussion by the representative of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Janos Sreder.

Stefica Baktijarevic dwelt on the position and problems of science from which our society expects a significant contribution to raising the productivity of labor and consolidation of the overall capabilities of our economy, especially the exports ones.

The Federal Chamber accepted the report on the implementation of the SFRY Assembly resolution on the free exchange of labor in social activities noting that in many environments the resolution has contributed to an intensification of the incipient processes of establishing and promoting new socioeconomic relations and social activities on the principle of the free exchange of labor. The chamber believes that the stands and the guidelines inherent in the resolution represent a topical and priority task of all social factors.

The chamber also discussed the report on the implementation of the measures for rationalization, substitution and the saving of energy.

Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, pointed out in his introductory report some essential problems pertaining to these problems. Have recalled that sudden oil price increases had made a considerable impact on our foreign trade and foreign currency balance sheet, Matkaliev provided the information that in 1970 we imported 5.2 million tons of oil and oil derivatives for which we paid a total of $82 million. This year, according to our balance of payments estimates, for the anticipated import of 11.43 million tons of oil and oil derivatives, we must secure $3.61 billion. While planned oil imports between 1970 and 1981 increased 2.2 times, the prices increased about 19 times, while expenditure on oil purchases is three times as high.

One of the basic problems of further use of energy in our country, Matkaliev said, is the need to change the existing structure of primary forms of energy in our consumption. For these reasons, whether we want it or not, the present changes, and the future trends in energy developments will not make it possible for us to go on with the use of liquid fuel in the way were doing up to 1979. We will have to orientate ourselves increasingly to a change in the structure of the primary forms of energy toward reducing the share of imported oil and increasing the consumption of domestic energy, mainly of coal.

Matkaliev warned that energy supply difficulties will gorw worse and that there is no prospect of eliminating them completely within a short period of time. There is a constant threat of disruptions of regular fuel supplies to consumers. However, great efforts are being made to solve these problems as successfully as possible.

Matkaliev also spoke about the significant results achieved over the past 2 years in saving energy, finding substitutes and partly also in rationalizing energy consumption. As is well known, the country's balance of payments possibilities calls for a considerable decrease in oil imports in 1981 and energy projections for this year envisage lower production as compared with 1980 by 8.9 percent, and as compared with 1979 by as much as 15.9 percent. If the 1976-1979 rate of growth in consumption of liquid fuels continued in 1979, 1980 and 1981 consumption would have risen in 1981 to over 20.16 million tons, which is 5.3 million tons more than envisaged for this year. To pay for such a quantity of oil would have required, at today's prices, an additional sum of $1.44 million. [as received] There is no need to stress what this would have meant in our present situation.

As a result of the reduction in this form of consumption, the share of coal in the total consumption of primary forms of energy is expected to rise this year, as compared with 1980, by 11.24 million tons and as compared with 1979 by 16.12 million tons or by 6 percent, while the share of liquid fuels should drop by 7 percent.

The Federal Chamber endorsed the Federal Executive Council's report on rationalization, substitution and the saving of energy and expressed support for the measures and activities being taken by the Federal Executive Council in this field.

The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly endorsed a report submitted at today's session by the Federal Executive Council on Yugoslavia's cooperation with developing countries in the 1976-1980 period and appraised cooperation possibilities in this planning period. The conclusion was that economic ties with this part of the world are not developing in keeping with the goals set and that Yugoslavia is still far from achieving that the developing countries' share in our total economic relations with foreign countries should be at least 25 percent by 1985.

The Federal Chamber asked the Federal Executive Council to submit an analysis of the realization of the policy of economic cooperation with developing countries to the SFRY Assembly by the end of February.

The report should also list measures which are being planned or have been taken to ensure the further development of this cooperation.

When endorsing a report on the realization of social protection submitted by the federal social attorney of self-management for the working people's self-mamaging rights and for social property, the chamber noted that the report was objective and complete.

The Federal Chamber accepted the proposal made by the SFRY Presidency that Kosta Nadj be elected a member of the Council of the Federation.

## MAJOR CHANGES IN KOSOVO ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP

LD291334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Pristina 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo Assembly today relieved of their duties the following five members of the Executive Council: Dr Mehmet Begraca, Nehat Isljami, Omer Cipa, Vehbi Hajredini and Zejnula, Gruda. At the same time, the following were relieved of their duties as provincial secretaries: Dr Mehmet Begraca (health and social policy), Nehat Isljmi (information), Seljajdin Jadrasi (economy), Vehbi Hajredini (market and prices), and Zejnula Gruda (relations with foreign countries).

The following were elected new members of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and were then appointed provincial secretaries: Ali Mulja -- for information; Ismet Sjska -- for market and prices; Dr Izedin Osmani -- for health and social policy; Nesat Zubi -- for economy; and Refik Agaj -- for relations with foreign countries. Dr Muris Hadzibulic, newly appointed as a member of the Executive Concil, was appointed director of the provincial institute for social planning.

These changes were expounded at a joint session of all the chambers by Nebi Gasi, chairman of the Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments, on behalf of the commission. He reminded the delegates that at the September session of the assembly, during the review of the report on the work of the Executive Council, the conclusion was reached that its reconstruction should be continued, in order that it might even more successfully respond to its numerous obligations and tasks, in the very complex political situation and the extremely complex socioeconomic conditions in the province. Like the changes carried out earlier, these latest ones are aimed at strengthening the cadre of the Executive Council and increasing the creative scope of the organ.

Nebi Gasi, speaking of those members of the Executive Council and heads of provincial administration organs relieved of their duties today by the assembly said that it was considered that no criticism could be made of them in respect of their ideology, adherence to party principles and overall work and conduct, both before the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, during them and after them. However, according to Gasi, it was at the same time considered that it would be rational to allocate them to other duties, owing to their various professional and other abilities.

As concerns the newly-elected officials, Gasi stressed that these were cadres who have confirmed themselves to be proven fighters for self-management and for the policy of the League of Communists, who will, by their authority, contribute to the authority of the functions to which they have been elected.

## KOSOVO PLAN AIMS TO INCREASE GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT

LD292254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 29 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo Assembly today adopted and presented to the public for discussion the draft social plan for the province for the period from 1981-85. The plan for this period envisages a more dynamic rate of development of the economy of Kosovo at the average annual rate of 7.2 percent. According to the plan, the volume of industrial production in the province should rise during this medium-term period at the average annual rate of 8.5 percent and that of agricultural production of 5.7 percent.

The draft plan was explained to the delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly by Riza Sapundzija, president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly. After noting that the consideration of this document had been postponed because of the reexamination of the province's development policy, Sapundzija stressed that the orientation toward a broader division of labor within the framework of the unified Yugoslav market constitutes a fundamental prerequisite for fulfilling the policy of more rapidly developing Kosovo.

Pointing out the basic goals and tasks concerning the socioeconomic development of the province during this medium-term period, Riza Sapundzija stressed that the consolidation and further development of socialist self-managing relations, along with the consistent struggle against the statist and techno-bureaucratic and other negative phenomena and trends, is the vital component of Kosovo's socioeconomic development. The stabilization of the existing economy, the more rapid resolution of the problem of lack of jobs, the more rational and efficient development of social activities, the more even regional development, a rise in the standard of living in according with productivity and the consolidation of the system of all-people's defense, security and social self-protection were also described as the basic goals of the development of the province during this planned period.

As in the past, industry is assigned the role of the basic element of the more rapid development of Kosovo, but a more pronounced orientation is planned toward changing its structure by means of building production capacities with the aim of achieving a higher degree of employment. The intensified development of agriculture, along with the creation of better working and living conditions in the countryside, is another of the priority tasks in the development of the province up to 1985. During this medium-term period 105 billion dinars are planned to be invested in Kosovo and the investment policy will primarily be aimed at solving acute problems in the field of employment. The planned rate of socioeconomic development will make possible the increase of the number of people employed in the social sector at the average annual rate of six percent, which is to say that 58,000 more people will be provided with jobs by 1985.

The Chamber of Associated Labor of the Kosovo Assembly was informed today that the procedure had been set in motion for the recall of Vahida Dusku, a delegate to the same chamber, who tried at one of the past assembly sessions to defend the participants in last summer's counterrevolutionary, nationalist and irredentist demonstrations in Kosovo.

## BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS --Belgrade, 27 Oct (TANJUG) -- by the decree of the SFRY Presidency Dragomir Petrovic, now assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 27 Oct 81 LD]